

"THE INSTRUCTOR"

A Complete

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR

WITH

Military Vocabulary & Exercises

FOR


LOWER AND HIGHER EXAMINATIONS

IN

COLLOQUIAL HINDUSTANI

By

M. A. KHAN HAIDARI.



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A Complete Hindustani Grammar
with
MILITARY VOCABULARY AND EXERCISES
For
Lower and Higher Examinations
in
Colloquial Hindustani

BY

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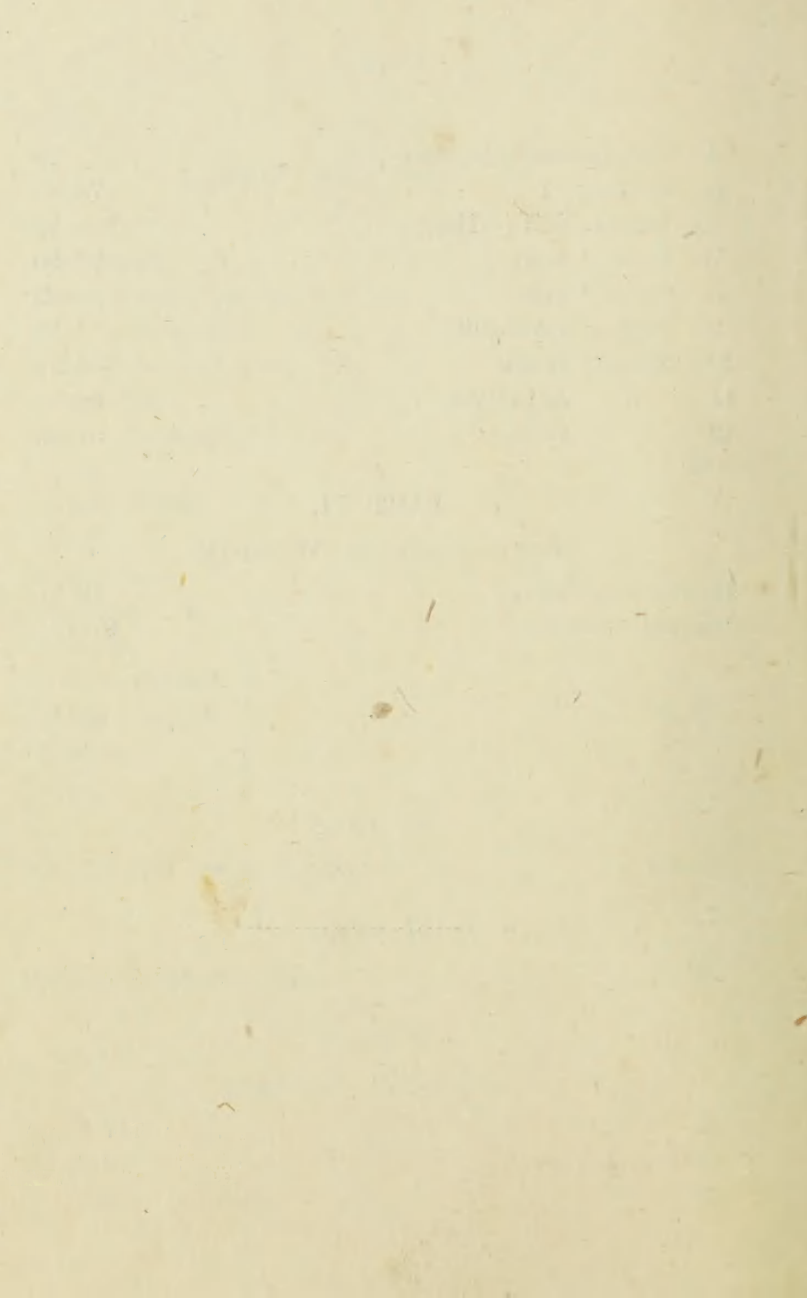
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THE INSTRUCTOR

PART I.

LESSON I.

PREPOSITION.

1. A preposition in Hindustani is called a postposition, as it is used after the noun or pronoun it governs, as in the box = *box men.*

POSTPOSITIONS.

In	=	<i>men.</i>	On	=	<i>par.</i>	From	=	<i>se.</i>
To	=	<i>ko.</i>	Up to	=	<i>tak.</i>	Of	=	<i>kā.</i>

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. *Nominative.*

I	=	<i>main.</i>	We	=	<i>ham.</i>
Thou	=	<i>tu.</i>	You	=	<i>tum.</i>
He	=	<i>woh.</i>	They	=	<i>woh.</i>

2. *Possessive.*

My	=	<i>merā.</i>	Our	=	<i>hamārā.</i>
Thy	=	<i>terā.</i>	Your	=	<i>tumhārā.</i>
His	=	<i>uskā.</i>	Their	=	<i>unkā.</i>

3. *Objective.*

A. *Accusative.*

Me	=	<i>mujhe.</i>	Us	=	<i>hamen.</i>
Thee	=	<i>tujhe.</i>	You	=	<i>tumhen.</i>
Him	=	<i>use.</i>	Them	=	<i>unhen.</i>

B. Dative.

To me	=	<i>mujh ko.</i>	To us	=	<i>ham ko.</i>
To thee	=	<i>tujh ko.</i>	To you	=	<i>tum ko.</i>
To him	=	<i>us ko.</i>	To them	=	<i>un ko.</i>

EXERCISE I.

A.

1. Mujh men. 2. Tujh par. 3. Us tak. 4. Un ko. 5. Ham se. 6. Tum par. 7. Us men. 8. Tujh ko. 9. Us men. 10. Mujh ko.

B.

1. Up to me. 2. To them. 3. In thee. 4. From us. 5. On him. 6. From them. 7. Up to you. 8. To us. 9. In me. 10. On them. 11. From you. 12. Up to them.

LESSON II.

2. When in English the undermentioned words are used without a preposition they are translated in Hindustani as follows :—

This	=	<i>yih.</i>	These	=	<i>yih.</i>
That	=	<i>woh.</i>	Those	=	<i>woh.</i>

But when governed by a preposition they are rendered thus :—

On this	=	<i>is par.</i>	In these	=	<i>in men.</i>
From that	=	<i>us se.</i>	To those	=	<i>un ko.</i>

AUXILIARY VERB (To be = *honā*).*Present tense.*

I am	=	<i>main hun.</i>	We are	=	<i>ham hain.</i>
Thou art	=	<i>tu hai.</i>	You are	=	<i>tum ho.</i>
He is	=	<i>woh hai.</i>	They are	=	<i>woh hain.</i>

Past tense.

I was	=	<i>main thā.</i>		We were	=	<i>ham the.</i>
Thou wast	=	<i>tu thā.</i>		You were	=	<i>tum the.</i>
He was	=	<i>woh thā.</i>		They were	=	<i>woh the.</i>

FORMATION OF SENTENCES.

3. Nominative with all its adjuncts comes first. objective with all its adjuncts comes second, and the verb with all its adjuncts stands last.

WORDS.

Who	<i>kaun.</i>		House	<i>ghar</i>
Whose	<i>kiskā.</i>		Name	<i>nām.</i>
What	<i>kyā.</i>		Servant	<i>naukar.</i>
Where	<i>kahāṇ.</i>		Horse	<i>ghoṛā.</i>
Here	<i>yahāṇ.</i>		There	<i>wahāṇ.</i>
Brother	<i>bhāi.</i>		Sister	<i>bahan.</i>
Father	<i>bāp.</i>		Mother	<i>māṇ.</i>
Good	<i>achchhā.</i>		Bad	<i>kharāb.</i>

EXERCISE II.

A.

1. Tumhārā nām kyā hai? 2. Uskā ghar kahāṇ hāi? 3. Merā naukar yahāṇ nahīṇ hai. 4. Is naukar kā nām kyā hai? 5. Hamārā bhāi wahāṇ thā. 6. Bahan kā ghoṛā kahāṇ hai? 7. Māṇ kā ghar kahāṇ hai? 8. Woh kiskā ghar hai? 9. Woh kiskā bāp hai? 10. Kharāb naukar kahāṇ hai?

B.

1. Who are you? 2. Where is your house? 3. Whose servant is he? 4. I am his brother. 5. His father is good. 6. Where is your good horse? 7. His father was in that

house. 8. Who is on that horse? 9. You are his brother.
10. They were in this house. 11. I was on this horse. 12.
Your sister is bad.

LESSON III.

4. Infinitive in Hindustani always ends in *nā*, as *girnā* = to fall.

5. By dropping the *nā* of the infinitive the root of the verb is obtained, as *gir* = fall (thou).

6. To form 2nd person plural imperative add *o* to the root, as *giro* = you fall.

7. By adding *iyē* to the root the polite form of the imperative is formed, as *giriye* = please fall.

WORDS.

To come	<i>ānā.</i>	Inside	<i>andar.</i>
To go	<i>jānā.</i>	Outside	<i>bāhar.</i>
To come back	<i>wāpas ānā.</i>	English	<i>angrezi.</i>
To bring	<i>lānā.</i>	Water	<i>pāni.</i>
To sit	<i>baiṭhnā.</i>	Tea, f.	<i>chāe.</i>
To wait	<i>ṭhairnā.</i>	Answer	<i>jawāb.</i>
To take away	<i>le jānā.</i>	Yes	<i>hāñ.</i>
To clean	<i>sāf karnā.</i>	No	<i>nahin.</i>
To make	<i>banānā.</i>	Don't	<i>mat.</i>
To go back	<i>wāpas jānā.</i>	Some	<i>kuchh.</i>
To speak	<i>bolnā.</i>	And	<i>aur.</i>

EXERCISE III.

A.

1. Andar āo. 2. Bahar jāo. 3. Wahāñ baiṭho. 4. Yahāñ ṭhairo. 5. Chāe le jāo. 6. Pāni lāo. 7. Andar

wāpas jāo. 8. Bahar wāpas mat āo. 9. Urdu men bolo, Angrezi mat bolo. 10. Andar jāo aur ghar men baiṭho. 11. Yahān mat āo, bahar ṭhairo. 12. Jawāb mat lāo.

B.

1. Come here and sit inside. 2. Go there and wait outside. 3. Bring some water and make tea. 4. Take away this tea. 5. That water is not good. 6. Please wait outside. 7. Please bring an answer. 8. Don't sit there. 9. Please come and sit inside. 10. Bring that good servant inside. 11. Clean this horse and bring it to that house. 12. Please go back to that house and bring him here.

LESSON IV.

8. By adding *tā* to the root, the present participle masculine singular is formed, as *girtā* = falling.

9. To form the past participle, masculine singular, add *ā* to the root, as *girā* = fell.

NOTE.—The final *ā* of the present participle and past participle inflects and agrees with the noun in gender and number, as *woh gire* = they fell, *woh giri* = she fell.

EXCEPTION.—If the root ends in a vowel, add *yā* to form the past participle, as *lāyā* = brought, *āyā* = came.

The following verbs form their past participle irregularly :—

<i>Jānā</i>	= to go.	<i>Gayā</i>	= went.
<i>Karnā</i>	= to do.	<i>Kiyā</i>	= did.
<i>Honā</i>	= to become.	<i>Huā</i>	= became.
<i>Denā</i>	= to give.	<i>Diyā</i>	= gave.
<i>Lenā</i>	= to take.	<i>Liyā</i>	= took.

WORDS.

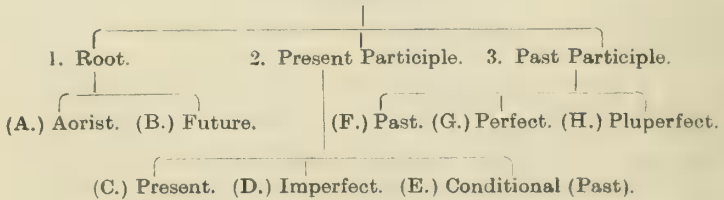
To live	<i>rahṇā.</i>	To stand	<i>khaṛā honā.</i>
To play	<i>khelnā.</i>	To change	<i>badalnā.</i>
To be enlisted	<i>bharti honā.</i>	To advance	<i>āge barhnā.</i>
To reach	<i>pahunchnā.</i>	To retreat	<i>pichhe hatnā.</i>
To meet	<i>milnā.</i>	To fire	<i>gōli chalānā.</i>
To want	<i>māngnā.</i>	To load (a gun)	<i>bandūqbharnā.</i>
To think	<i>khiyāl karnā.</i>	To kill	<i>mār dālnā.</i>
To like	<i>pasand karnā.</i>	To run	<i>daurnā.</i>

EXERCISE IV.

Give the Roots, Imperatives, Present Participles and Past Participles of the above verbs.

LESSON V. CONJUGATION

Infinitive.



TENSES FORMED FROM THE ROOT.

A. Aorist (Subjunctive).

This tense is formed by using the root with the following terminations :—

1.	Sing.	—un	Plu.	—en
2.	„	—e	„	—o
3.	„	—e	„	—en

■ I may fall.

main girūṅ.

tu gire.

woh gire.

ham gireṅ.

tum giro.

woh gireṅ.

B. Future.

This tense is formed by adding *gā* for the singular, and *ge* for the plural, to the Aorist, as I will fall.

main giruṅgā.

tu giregā.

woh giregā.

ham girenge.

tum giroge.

woh girenge.

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

C. Present tense.

This tense is formed by using the present participle with the present tense of the auxiliary verb, as I am falling.

main girtā huṅ.

tu girtā hai.

woh girtā hai.

ham girte haiṅ.

tum girte ho.

woh girte haiṅ.

D. Imperfect tense.

To form this tense use the present participle with the past tense of the auxiliary verb, as I was falling.

main girtā thā.

tu girtā thā.

woh girtā thā.

ham girte the.

tum girte the.

woh girte the.

E. Past Conditional.

To form this tense use the present participle with the conditional particle, *agar* (if), as had I fallen.

agar main girtā.

agar tu girtā.

agar woh girtā.

agar ham girte.

agar tum girte.

agar woh girte.

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

F. Past tense.

Use the past participle with the pronouns, as I fell.

<i>main girā.</i>	<i>ham gire.</i>
<i>tu girā.</i>	<i>tum gire.</i>
<i>woh girā.</i>	<i>woh gire.</i>

G. Perfect Tense.

Use the past participle with the present tense of the auxiliary verb to form this tense, as I have fallen.

<i>main girā hun.</i>	<i>ham gire hai.</i>
<i>tu girā hai.</i>	<i>tum gire ho.</i>
<i>woh girā hai.</i>	<i>woh gire hai.</i>

H. Pluperfect Tense.

To form this tense, use the past participle with the past tense of the auxiliary verb, as I had fallen.

<i>main girā thā.</i>	<i>ham gire the.</i>
<i>tu girā thā.</i>	<i>tum gire the.</i>
<i>woh girā thā.</i>	<i>woh gire the.</i>

EXERCISE V.

Conjugate the following two verbs: To come = *ānā*, to speak = *bolnā*.

LESSON VI.

10. There is no regular article in Hindustani. "A" or "an" are sometimes translated by *ek* (one), while "the" is translated by *yih* (this) and *woh* (that).

11. Nouns have two genders, masculine and feminine, and two numbers, singular and plural.

12. Masculine nouns generally end in *ā*, as *ghoṛā* (horse).
 13. Feminine nouns generally end in *i*, as *ghoṛi* (mare).

WORDS.

Man	<i>ādmi.</i>	Woman	<i>'aurat.</i>
Pony	<i>ṭattu.</i>	Grass, <i>f.</i>	<i>ghās.</i>
Village	<i>gāoṇ.</i>	Gun, <i>f.</i>	<i>top.</i>
City	<i>shahar.</i>	Cantonment	<i>chhāoni.</i>
Soldier	<i>sipāhi.</i>	How far	<i>kitni dūr.</i>
Officer Com- manding	<i>kamān afsar.</i>	When	<i>kab.</i>
Equipment	<i>sāmān.</i>	Regiment, <i>f.</i>	<i>paltan.</i>
Orderly	<i>ardali.</i>	How many	<i>kitne.</i>
Native Cavalry	<i>risāla.</i>	British Cavalry, <i>f.</i>	<i>rijban.</i>
		Artillery	<i>top khāna.</i>

EXERCISE VI.

A.

1. Kaun *ādmi* *gāoṇ* ko *jāegā*? 2. *Shahar* men *bahut* *ṭattu* hai. 3. Tum *kitne* *ādmi* *bharti* karoge? 4. Tum *kab* aur *kis* *chhāoni* men *bharti* hue the? 5. *Kamān* *afsar* *ṣahib* *kā* *nām* *kyā* hai? 6. *Us* *kā* *ghar* *yahāṇ* se *kitni* *dūr* hai? 7. *Hamārā* *ardali* *shahar* men *rahtā* hai. 8. Tum ko *hamārā* *topkhāna* *kahāṇ* *milā*? 9. *Yih* *risāla* *kab* *is* *chhāoni* se *jāegā*? 10. *Woh* *apni* *banduq* *bharegā* aur *goli* *chalāegā*. 11. *Main* *us* *ādmi* ko *mārdālunḡā*. 12. Tum *kitnā* *dānā* *is* *ṭattu* ko *dete* ho?

B.

1. Bring my pony. 2. He is bringing some grass. 3. How many men are coming? 4. Where does the orderly live? 5. Who will enlist this soldier? 6. The O.C. likes this city. 7. The artillery was coming back. 8. The cavalry will advance. 9. He will load his gun. 10. Who will fire? 11. How far is B.C. bazar from here? 12. I will meet

him in that regiment. 13. He will clean my equipment. 14. When will you go to that village? 15. Who is bringing my pony?

LESSON VII.

14. Masculine nouns ending in *ā* form their nominative plural by changing the final *ā* into *e*, as *ghorā* = (horse), *ghore* = (horses).

15. Masculine nouns ending in other letters, do not change for nominative plural, as *ghar* = (house or houses).

NOTE.—The plural of these is shown by the plurality of the verb. as *yahāṅ ek ghar hai* = here is one house, *wahāṅ pānch ghar haiṅ* = there are five houses.

16. Feminine nouns ending in *i* add *āṅ* for their nominative plural, as *ghorī* (a mare), *ghorīāṅ* (mares).

17. Feminine nouns ending in other letters add *eṅ* to form their nominative plural, as *top* (a gun), *topeṅ* (guns).

WORDS.

Native Infantry	<i>kālī paltān.</i>	British Infantry	<i>lāl kurtī</i> or <i>gorā paltān.</i>
To-morrow	<i>kal.</i>	Yesterday	<i>kal.</i>
To-day	<i>āj.</i>	To-night	<i>āj rāt.</i>
Tent	<i>tambū, derā.</i>	Parade ground	<i>pareṭ kā</i> <i>maidān.</i>
Arsenal	<i>silāḥ khāna.</i>	Parade, f.	<i>pareṭ, qawaid.</i>
Office	<i>daftar.</i>	Sword f.	<i>kirch, talwār.</i>
Blanket	<i>kambal.</i>	Order	<i>ḥukam.</i>
Wounded	<i>zakhmī</i>	Towards	<i>kī tarāf.</i>
Very, many,	<i>bahut.</i>	Another	<i>dūsarā.</i>
much		To be sent	<i>bhejā jānā.</i>
To send	<i>bhejnā.</i>		

EXERCISE VII.

A.

1. Kal kālī palṭan kis maidān par qawaid karegī ? 2. Paret kā maidān lain se kitnī dūr hai ? 3. Zakhmī sepāhī kis palṭan ko bheje jāenge ? 4. Silāh khāna lain se bahut dūr nahin hai. 5. Is sepāhī ko ek aur kambal do. 6. Ham shahar kī ṭaraf pichhe haṭe. 7. Āj bahut ghore us shahar se yahān āe haiṅ. 8. Hamārā bhāī kālī palṭan meṅ nahin bhartī hogā. 9. Us rijban meṅ bahut kharāb ghore haiṅ. 10. Ham lāl kurtī meṅ rahnā pasand nahin karte haiṅ. 11. Tumhārī palṭan meṅ kitnē afsar haiṅ aur woh kahān bhartī hue thē ? 12. Hamārī palṭan kā kamān afsar kahān rahtā hai ?

B.

1. Where is the Arsenal in this Cantonment ? 2. How many B. Infantries are there in this Cantonment ? 3. Some wounded soldiers are coming from Mespot. 4. Bring my sword from the office and put it in the house. 5. We are going to the city to-night. 6. I will give you that rifle to-morrow. 7. What are C.O.'s orders ? 8. We were advancing towards the village. 9. I will give this blanket to my orderly. 10. How many officers of your regiment will go to Mespot ? 11. I don't like this sword. 12. Send another man to the city. 13. I don't want your rifle, take it away. 14. There are two N. Infantries in this city.

LESSON VIII.

18. A noun or pronoun is in the nominative case when used without a postposition, as a man = *ek ādmī*.

19. But when a noun or pronoun is governed by a post position it is said to be in the oblique case, as from a man = *ek ādmī se*.

20. All masculine nouns, pronouns and adjectives ending in *ā* change the final *ā* into *e* for oblique singular, as from my good boy = *mere achchhe larke se*.

21. All masculine nouns and adjectives ending in other letters and all feminine nouns do not change for oblique singular, as from a bad house = *ek kharāb ghar se*, to a good woman = *ek achchhī a'urat ko*.

22. To form the oblique plural of masculine nouns ending in *ā* drop the final *ā* and add *on*, as from my good boys = *mere achchhe larakon se*.

23. Masculine nouns ending in other letters and all feminine nouns simply add *on* for oblique plural, as in good houses = *achchhe gharon men*, of good girls = *achchhī larkion kā*.

N.B.—Adjectives and pronouns do not change for oblique plural, they remain oblique singular or in the ordinary inflected form.

WORDS.

Each	<i>har ek.</i>	Day	<i>din.</i>
Pouch	<i>toshdān.</i>	Cartridge	<i>kārtūs.</i>
Soap	<i>sābun.</i>	Belt	<i>peti.</i>
Arms	<i>hathyār.</i>	Bottle, <i>f.</i>	<i>botal.</i>
Dirty	<i>mailā.</i>	Mule Cart	<i>khachchar gāri.</i>
Fresh	<i>tāzā.</i>	Rope	<i>rassi.</i>
Camp	<i>parāo.</i>	English(made)	<i>Wilāyati.</i>
Mess	<i>miskaut.</i>	Shirt, <i>f.</i>	<i>qamiz.</i>
Strong	<i>mazbūt.</i>	To load	<i>lādnā.</i>
Haversack	<i>jhholā.</i>	To fill	<i>bharnā.</i>
Sock	<i>mozā.</i>	To keep	<i>rakhnā.</i>
Shoe	<i>jutā.</i>	Must	<i>chāhiye.</i>
Colour	<i>rang.</i>	Must be	} <i>honā chāhiye.</i>
In charge, } Responsible }	} <i>zimme-wār.</i>	Should be	

EXERCISE VIII.

A.

1. In paltanon men musalmān sipāhi bahut nahin hai.
2. Sipāhion ki petion men kuch sābun do.
3. In hathyāron ko silāh khāne ko bhejo.
4. Pāni ki botalon men sāf aur tāza pāni bharo.
5. Tambūon ko khachchar gārion par lādo.
6. In sipāhion kī paltan is chhāoni men kab aur kahān se āi thī?
7. Tumhāri paltan ke afsaron ki miskaut kahān hai?
8. Is dere ki rassiān mazbūt nahin hai.
9. Har ek sepāhi ke jhole men ek din kā rāshan honā chāhiye.
10. Q. M. Sāhib ke store men bahut achche moze hai.
11. Yih jūtē wilāyati nahin hai.
12. Jawānon kī qamizon kā rang khāki honā chāhiye.

B.

1. How many cartridges are there in the pouches of men?
2. Who is in charge of the mule carts?
3. Who will be responsible for these cartridges?
4. What is there in your haversack?
5. Your shoes are very dirty, go and clean them.
6. Bring the wounded soldiers inside.
7. We were advancing towards the tents.
8. We will not play on those big plains.
9. Put some water in these bottles and clean them.
10. How many soldiers live in these houses?
11. How many regiments were going on those plains?
12. Some men should go to each regiment from here.

LESSON IX.

ADJECTIVES.

24. An adjective generally precedes the noun it qualifies, as a good boy = *ek achchhā larkā*, a bad horse = *ek kharāb ghōṛā*.

25. Adjectives ending in *ā* change the final *ā* into *ē* for all masculine cases (except nominative singular) and into *ī* for all feminine cases, as

A big man *ek baṛā ādmī*. | Some big men *kuchh baṛe ādmī*.
To a big man *ek baṛē ādmī kō*. | From big men *baṛe ādmion se*.

A big girl *ek baṛī laṛkī*. | Big girls *baṛī laṛkiāṇ*.
Of a big girl *ek baṛī laṛkī kā*. | Of big girls *baṛī laṛkion kā*.

26. Adjectives not ending in *ā* do not change at all, as bad boy = *kharāb laṛkā*, bad girl = *kharāb laṛkī*.

27. Possessive pronouns precede the adjectives and nouns they possess, while the final *ā* is changed into *ē* like adjectives, as my good horses = *merē achchhe ghore*, his good mare = *uskī achchhī ghorī*.

WORDS.

Brave	<i>bahādur</i> .	Trench	<i>morcha</i> .
High	<i>ūṅchā</i> .	Yard	<i>gaz</i> .
Low	<i>nichā</i> .	All	<i>sab</i> .
Deep	<i>gahrā</i> .	Wound, <i>m</i> .	<i>zakham</i> .
Wide, Broad	<i>chauṛā</i> .	Shoulder	<i>kandhā</i> .
Dear	<i>mahṅgā</i> .	Land, <i>f</i> .	<i>zamin</i> .
Cheap	<i>sastā</i> .	Enemy	<i>dushman</i> .
Black	<i>kālā</i> .	Lazy	<i>sust</i> .
White	<i>safed</i> .	N.C.O.	<i>ohdē dār</i> .
Indian Officer	<i>sardār</i> .	To pitch (a tent)	<i>ḍerā lagānā</i> .
To dig	<i>khodnā</i> .	To strike (a tent) ,,	<i>girānā</i> .
Ditch	<i>khandaq</i> .		

EXERCISE IX.

A

1. Us baṛe maidān par kuchh ḍere lagāo. 2. Har ek khandaq ek foot chauṛī aur ek gaz ghari honā chāhiye. 3. Woh

kirich sasti nahin hai. 4. Sab zakhami sipahion ko aspatāl bhējo. 5. Bahādur sipāhi ke kandhe par ek barā zakham hai. 6. Is shahar ke sab ādmi bahut bahādur the. 7. Dushman ki topon kā rang kyā hai. 8. Rijban men bahut kāle ghore hai. 9. Sab safed ghore aur kāli ghorian bare maidān par hai. 10. Tum kitni dūr tak ūnchī nichī zamīn par jāoge. 11. Hamāre sipāhi dushman ke morche ki taraf āge barhenge. 12. Kamān afsar sāhib is sust sipāhi ko pasand nahin karte hai.

B

1. Go and make some trenches in that big plain. 2. Dig each trench one yard deep and two feet wide. 3. These rifles are very dear. 4. London is a very big city. 5. Our servants live in those low houses. 6. Many wounded soldiers like this city. 7. These tents are not very high. 8. Those ropes are strong. 9. We retreated towards the wide plain. 10. In your regiment how many Indian Officers are wounded ? 11. All the N.C.O's of this regiment are lazy. 12. Some big men are coming to this city from that small village.

LESSON X.

GENITIVE (POSSESSIVE).

28. The final *ā* of *kā* or *rā* (of) changes into *ē* before masculine plural nominative and oblique singular and plural, as servants of the house = *ghar kē naukar*, from the servant of the house = *ghar kē naukar sē*, from the servants of the house = *ghar kē naukaron sē*.

29. Change the final *ā* of *kā* or *rā* into *ī*, when used before feminine singular or plural, nominative or oblique, as

soldier's mare = *sipāhī kī ghorī*, soldier's mares = *sipāhī kī ghorīān*, of soldier's mare = *sipāhī kī ghorī kā*, from soldier's mares = *sipāhī kī ghorīon se*.

30. Though *kā, kē, kī* and *rā, rē, rī* belong to the preceding word or possessor, yet they agree in gender and number with the following one or the thing possessed, as key of the lock = *tālē kī chābī*, horse of the girl = *larī kī ghorā*.

31. Genitive case in English is expressed in two ways—either by “apostrophe” ‘s’ or by “of”—in the former the arrangement of words remains the same and it is translated by *kā*, while in the latter the order is opposite to English; *i.e.* whatever comes after ‘of’ in English stands before “of” in Hindustani, as the horse of the girl = *larī kī ghorā* (girl's horse).

WORDS.

Bedstead, <i>m.</i>	<i>palang.</i>	Uniform, <i>f.</i>	<i>wardī.</i>
Price, <i>m.</i>	<i>dām.</i>	Bayonet, <i>f.</i>	<i>saṅgīn</i>
Prisoner	<i>qaidī.</i>	Scabbard	<i>miyān.</i>
Hand, <i>m.</i>	<i>hāth.</i>	Service	<i>naukrī.</i>
Ammunition, <i>f.</i>	<i>golī bārūd.</i>	Sheet, <i>f.</i>	<i>chādar.</i>
Buckle	<i>bukswā.</i>	Barrel, <i>f.</i>	<i>nālī.</i>
Door	<i>darwāza.</i>	Height, <i>f.</i>	<i>ūnchāi.</i>
Room	<i>kamra.</i>	Sight, <i>f.</i>	<i>nigāh.</i>
Friend	<i>dost.</i>	Fit	<i>thīk.</i>
After	<i>ke ba'd.</i>	Middle	<i>bīch.</i>

EXERCISE X.

A.

1. In tambuon kī rassiān lambī nahīn hai. 2. Un sipāhion kī palṭan kā kamān afsar kaun hai. 3. Tumhāre ardali kī wardī kā samān bahut mailā hai. 4. Is risāle ke ghoron kā samān bahut achchhā aur sāf hai. 5. Hamārī banduq kī

nalī bahut ṣāf hai. 6. Tumhāri sangīn kā miyān kiyūṅ mailā hai? 7. Kitne din kī naukari ke b'ad tum ghar jāoge? 8. Us sipāhī ke palang kī chādar ṣāf nahīn hai. 9. Is pānī kī botal ke dām bahut haiṅ. 10. Dushma ke bahut qaidī aur topeṅ aur goli bārūd hamāre hāth āe. 11. Woh laṛāī ke maidān se pīchhe haṭ gae. 12. Tumhāre gāoṅ ke kitne sipāhī us palṭan meṅ bhartī hoṅge?

B.

1. The barrel of his rifle is not clean. 2. This soldier's belt does not fit. 3. The buckle of the belt should be in the middle. 4. The sight of this man is not very good. 5. What was the height of that soldier? 6. The door of the room was very wide. 7. The soldiers of my regiment are very strong. 8. Who is in charge of these arms? 9. Who is cleaning the scabbard of my sword? 10. What is the colour of this soldier's horse? 12. Go and live in the small room of this soldier's friend.

LESSON XI.

32. Force or compulsion is expressed by using the infinitive with *honā* or *parnā*, while the subject stands in the dative and the verb agrees with the object in gender and number, as *mujh ko bolnā parā* = I had to speak, *tumko roti khānī hogī* = you shall have to eat the bread.

33. To express "should," "must," or "ought" use *chāhiyē*, and for "should have" or "ought to have" use *chāhiyē thā*, with the infinitive and put the subject in the dative, as *usko jānā chāhiyē* = he must go, *tum ko roti khānī chāhiyē* = you must eat the bread, *tum ko wahān honā chāhiyē thā* = you ought to have been there.

WORDS.

Ahead	<i>āge.</i>	To teach	<i>sikhānā.</i>
Spare	<i>fāltū.</i>	To walk on	<i>ghuṭṇoṅ ke</i>
Hot	<i>garm.</i>	knees	<i>bal chāl-</i>
Recruit	<i>raṅgrūt.</i>		<i>nā.</i>
Quickly	<i>jaldī.</i>	To count	<i>ginnā.</i>
Bedding, <i>m.</i>	<i>bistar.</i>	Complete	<i>pūrā.</i>
Time, <i>m.</i>	<i>waqt.</i>	Every day	<i>har roz.</i>
Open	<i>khulā.</i>	Next	<i>dūsarā.</i>
Field (cultivated), <i>m</i>	<i>khet.</i>	About (concerning)	<i>ki bābat.</i>
Kit, <i>m.</i>	<i>samān.</i>	About (nearly)	<i>qarīban.</i>
To run away	<i>bhāgnā.</i>	Morning	<i>ṣubah.</i>

EXERCISE XI.

A.

1. Kal ṣubah Ṣubedār Ṣāḥeb ko āge jānā chāhiyē. 2. Dushman ko laṛāi ke maidān se bhāgnā parā. 3. Har ek sipāhī ko ek fāltū kambal denā chāhiyē. 4. Bandūq kī nali garm pānī se ṣāf karnī hogī. 5. In raṅgrūṭoṅ ko bahut jald pareṭ sikhānī chāhiyē. 6. Q.M. Ṣāḥib ko jawānoṅ ke bistar khachechar gāṛioṅ par bhejne pareṅge. 7. Tum ko dushman ke morche par rāt ke waqt ḥamla karnā chāhiyē. 8. Sab sipāhioṅ ko khule maidān par ghuṭṇoṅ ke bal chalnā chāhiyē. 9. Ham ko do mil tak khetoṅ meṅ jānā parā. 10. Hamārī palṭan ko rāt ke waqt dushman ke morche kī ṭaraf āge barhnā parā. 11. Sab zakhmī sipāhioṅ ko aspatāl bhejnā chāhiyē. 12. Hamārī palṭan se kitne sipāhioṅ ko laṛāi par jānā paregā.

B.

1. You must send one man to the office. 2. Those men will have to go to war. 3. Their kit must be clean and

complete. 4. He will have to clean the barrel of his rifle with hot water. 5. I shall have to go to the arsenal. 6. You must count the rifles every day. 7. An officer should go ahead to the next camp. 8. I must see the O.C. about this man. 9. You should send him to the city. 10. The wounded soldiers will have to live in the hospital. 11. You ought not to have done this work. 12. All the N.C.O.'s will have to live in those tents. 13. I must go to the city at about five o'clock.

LESSON XII.

COMPARISON.

34. When two things are compared, that with which the comparison is made, is followed by *se* (than), while the adjective remains simple, as *yih ghar us ghar se unchā hai* = this house is higher than that.

35. To form the superlative degree use *sab se* with the simple adjective, as *yih ghar sab sē unchā hai* = this house is the highest of all.

WORDS.

Heavy	<i>bhāri.</i>	Crime, <i>m.</i>	<i>jurm.</i>
Camp, <i>m.</i>	<i>parāo.</i>	To throw	<i>phenknā.</i>
Number, <i>f.</i>	<i>t'adād.</i>	To obey	<i>hukam mānnā.</i>
Casualty	<i>murde aur</i> <i>zakhmi.</i>	Position, <i>m.</i>	<i>morcha.</i>
Airship, <i>m.</i>	<i>hawāi jahāz.</i>	Which	<i>kaunsā.</i>
Thing, <i>f.</i>	<i>chiz.</i>	Way, <i>m.</i>	<i>rāsta.</i>
Near	<i>nazdik.</i>	Old (in use)	<i>purānā.</i>
Camel	<i>ūnl.</i>	More	<i>zīyādah.</i>
Useful	<i>faidamand.</i>	Animal, <i>m.</i>	<i>jānwar.</i>
		Active	<i>chust-o-chālāk.</i>

EXERCISE XII.

A.

1. Hamāre sipāhi dushman ke sipāhion se bahādur haiṅ.
2. Tumhārī peṭiāṅ sab se achchhi haiṅ. 3. Is chhāonī meṅ yih maidān sab se chaurā hai. 4. Khachchar aur ūṅṅ sab se ziyādah fāidamand jānwar haiṅ. 5. Tumhāre coat ke buṭṭon sab se achchhē aur ṣāf haiṅ. 6. Dushman kī tādād ham sē bahut ziyādah thī. 7. Unke morche hamārī khandaṅ se bahut baṛe aur chaurē the. 8. Hamāre hawāi jahāz dushman ke hawāi jahāzon se bahut baṛe aur mazboot haiṅ.
9. Sab se kharāb jurm baṛe afsar kā hukam na mānnā hai.
10. Yih jāwān ṅ jāwānon se bahut chust-o-chālāk haiṅ.
11. Kāli palṭan meṅ ṣubedār major sab se baṛā sardār aur havaldār major sab se baṛa ohdedār hai. 12. Paṛao kā buniyā bāzār ke dām se ziyādah dām letā hai.

B.

1. These guns are heavier than those. 2. His shoes are not stronger than mine. 3. This is the highest tent in our camp. 4. The number of their casualties was more than ours. 5. The airship is the best thing for throwing bombs on an enemy's position. 6. His socks are stronger than yours. 7. I like the highest house in this city. 8. They were pitching the largest tent on that big plain. 9. These rifles are cheaper than those. 10. Which is the nearest way to the mess? 11. My father was the oldest soldier in that cavalry regiment. 12. Camel is the best and most useful animal.
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LESSON XIII.

INTERROGATION.

36. The interrogative pronouns, etc., are used either adjectivally or adverbially. When they are used before the noun adjectivally in English, they must stand before the noun in Urdu, but when they are used before the verb adverbially in English, they must come before the verb in Urdu, as *kaun ādmī yih rifle lāyā hai* = what man has brought this rifle? *uskē bāp kā nām kyā hai* = what is his father's name?

37. When, however, there is no interrogative word in English sentence and the interrogation is expressed by using the verb before the subject, then *kyā* should be used in the beginning of the sentence, as *kyā tum jāte ho* = are you going?

RELATIVE.

38. The relative form of *kaun* = who, and *kyā* = what, is *jo* and the inflected form is *jis*.

39. All other interrogative pronouns and adverbs form their relatives by changing the first letter *k* into *j*, as *kahāñ* = *jahāñ*, *kab* = *jab*, as *woh kab āegā* = when will he come? *jab main āungā to tum jāoge* = you will go when I come.

WORDS.

What sort of	<i>kaisā.</i>	To know	<i>jānnā.</i>
As many as	<i>jitnē.</i>	At midnight	<i>ādhī rāt ko.</i>
As	<i>jaisā.</i>	Letter, <i>f.</i>	<i>chitṭhī.</i>
As (because)	<i>chūnṅkih.</i>	Clever	<i>hoshyār.</i>
Although	<i>agarchih.</i>	Old	<i>purānā.</i>
Still	<i>phir bhī.</i>	So	<i>aisā.</i>
Confined to the	<i>lain qaid.</i>	Therefore	<i>is wāstē.</i>
lines		But	<i>lekin.</i>

Absent	<i>ghair hāzīr.</i>	For	<i>ke waste.</i>
If	<i>agar.</i>	Alone	<i>akēlā.</i>

EXERCISE XIII.

A.

1. Woh sipāhī kaisā ādmī hai. 2. Jitne sipāhī us palṭan meṅ haiṅ bahādur haiṅ. 3. Kyā yih ādmī hai jo lain se bāhar rahtā hai? 4. Kyā woh āj kamān afsar ṣāhib ke daf-tar meṅ nahīṅ āegā? 5. Kyā tum in bandūqon ko garm pānī se ṣāf karoge? 6. Main us bare ghar meṅ thā jis meṅ tum rahte the. 7. Woh aisā hoshyār nahīṅ hai jaisā merā purānā naukar thā. 8. Woh sipāhī jiske kāndhe par barā zakham thā ab achchhā hai. 9. Jitne jawān is palṭan meṅ haiṅ sab zakhmī haiṅ. 10. Chūṅkih yih sipahī afsar kā hukam nahīṅ māntā hai is wāste das din tak lain qaid rahegā. 11. Agar chih dushman ādhī rāt ko morche se chalā gayā lekin phir bhī ham ṣubah tak wahāṅ rahe. 12. Woh ādmī jisko tum kal din nikle yahāṅ lāyē the kaun thā?

B.

1. Was this man absent from the lines when I went there? 2. Do you know the house of that soldier? 3. The man who came here yesterday, lives in the city. 4. I was sleeping there where he is now sitting. 5. The man who was absent yesterday will be confined to the lines for seven days. 6. As he has not come I shall not go to the city. 7. The man whose house is in the city will come here to-morrow. 8. Who will bring the answer of this letter? 9. How many platoons are there in one Company? 10. His brother is not so brave as you think. 11. Is this the man whose house is the biggest in the city? 12. If you don't go to the city I shall go alone.

LESSON XIV.

TRANSITIVE VERB.

40. There are two kinds of verbs:—intransitive and transitive. The intransitive verbs have no objects, while the transitive verbs have objects.

41. The simplest way to find out whether a verb is intransitive or transitive, is, by putting the question “ what ” or “ whom ” after the verb. If there is no answer to “ what ” or “ whom ” the verb is intransitive. But if it answers “ something ” it is transitive, as he eats bread (means that he is eating something).

42. The conjugation of intransitive verb is already given in Lesson V.

43. Transitive and intransitive verbs in those first five tenses formed from the root and present participle are conjugated alike but in those three tenses, formed from the past participle (*i.e.* past, perfect, and pluperfect) transitive verbs take the case of agent instead of the nominative, *i.e.* *main̄ nē* will be used in place of *main̄*, as *main̄ nē khāyā* = I ate.

NOTE.—When the case of agent is used the verb then agrees with the object and not with the subject, as *main̄ nē roṭī khāyī* = I ate bread.

44. When there is no object or if the object is definite and *kō* is used after the object, the verb then stands in 3rd person masculine singular, as *main̄ nē roṭī kō khāyā* = I ate the bread.

NOTE.—*Kō* must always be used with animate objects, and is also used with inanimates to particularise them, or to make them definite.

EXCEPTION.—The following verbs, though transitive in English, are treated as intransitives in Urdu: to bring = *lāṅnā*, to forget = *bhulnā*, to fight = *laṛnā*, to understand = *samaḥnā*, to meet = *milnā*, to take away = *lē jānā*.

WORDS.

Service, <i>f.</i>	<i>naukari.</i>	To ask	<i>pūchhnā.</i>
At daybreak	<i>din nikle.</i>	Government, <i>f.</i>	<i>sarkār.</i>
Victory, <i>f.</i>	<i>fateh.</i>	Medal, <i>m.</i>	<i>tamgha.</i>
For how much	<i>kitnē kō.</i>	Help, <i>f.</i>	<i>madad.</i>
Strength, num- ber, <i>f.</i>	<i>nafrī, t'adād.</i>	In the dead of night.	<i>ādhī rāt kō.</i>
To open fire	<i>golā bārī shu- ru' karnā.</i>	Behind	<i>ke pīchhē.</i>
To buy	<i>kharidnā.</i>	Hill, <i>m.</i>	<i>pahār.</i>
To obtain	<i>hāṣil karnā.</i>	Nothing	<i>kuchh nahīn.</i>
To show	<i>dikhlānā.</i>	To cease fire	<i>golā bārī band karnā.</i>
To attack	<i>par ḥ a m l a karnā.</i>	To apprehend	<i>giraftār kar- nā.</i>

EXERCISE XIV.

A.

1. Tum is palṭan meṅ kitne din se ho aur tumne kis chhāonī meṅ naukarī kī hai? 2. Hamāre topkhāne ne dush-man ke morche par golā bārī shuru' kī. 3. Jab hamnē us jawān ko kamre ke andar dekhā to uskā nām pūchhā. 4. Ham ne dushman ke kuchh sipāhī picket se thorī dur dekhē. 5. Hamāre sipāhīon ne France meṅ bahut bahāduri dikhlā. 6. Unhoṅ nē dushman kē morchē par din niklē ḥamla kiyā aur fateh ḥāṣil kī. 7. Tum ne yih rafal kab aur kitnē ko kharidī thī. 8. Us ne mujh se dushman kī nafrī kī bābat puchhā. 9. Sarkār ne hamāre bhāī ko ek tamgha diyā hai. 10. Ham ne dushman ke bahut sipāhī giraftār kiyē. 11. Unhoṅ ne tīn mīl āge barhkar topkhāne ko madad dī. 12. Jis ādmi ne yih kām kiyā hai usko bulāo.

B.

1. Our guns opened fire at the enemy. 2. Is he the man who made those shoes for me? 3. My brother whom you saw in the city is here. 4. Who gave you that medal? 5. He did not tell me anything about the strength of the enemy. 6. We attacked the enemy in the dead of night. 7. In the morning our guns ceased fire and went behind the hill. 8. When I asked him about this man he said nothing. 9. I will show you that rifle to-morrow. 10. What have you given him for this sword. 11. I bought it for (ko) twenty rupees. 12. He asked me about this man.

LESSON XV.

DIRECT NARRATION.

45. There is no indirect form in Hindustani. The "Oratiorecta" (*i.e.* the very words of the speaker) must be repeated with *kih* (that) before it, as he said that he would kill me, will be translated by, he said that I will kill you = *us ne kahā kih mainṅ tumko mār ḍālūṅā*.

EXCEPTION.—When in an English sentence an infinitive is used after an imperative, the former in Hindustani is rendered by the aorist with *kih* (that), used just after the imperative, as tell the syce to bring my horse = *sāis ko bolo kih merā ghorā lāe*, tell him to go = *usko bolo kih jāe*.

PAST CONJUNCTIVE.

46. It serves to throw two or more short sentences into one and is formed by using the root of the verb with *kar*, as *bol kar* = having spoken.

WORDS.

Rear guard	<i>chandāwal.</i>	Witness	<i>gawāh.</i>
Advance-guard	<i>harāwal.</i>	Matter, <i>f.</i>	<i>bāt.</i>
To be broken	<i>tūt jānā.</i>	Accused	<i>mulzim.</i>
To know	<i>jānnā.</i>	Intoxication, <i>m.</i>	<i>nasha.</i>
To relate	<i>bayānkarnā.</i>	Absent	<i>ghair hāzīr.</i>
To bring forward	<i>pesh karnā.</i>	In front	<i>(ke) sāmne.</i>
To report	<i>(kī) report karnā.</i>	Room, <i>m.</i>	<i>kamra.</i>
To abuse	<i>gālī denā.</i>	Character, <i>m.</i>	<i>chāl chalan.</i>
To inform	<i>khabar denā.</i>	To be placed under arrest.	<i>hawālāt men honā.</i>

EXERCISE XV.

A.

1. Hamāre kampanī kamāndar ne kahā kih ham dushman ke *chandāwal* par hamla kareṅge. 2. Ek sipāhī ne kahā kih merī rafal *tūt* gaī hai. 3. Mulzim ne jawāb diyā kih main *nashe* men thā. 4. 'Ohde dār nē kahā kih is ādmī nē hamārā hukam nahīn mānā. 5. Usne kahā kih main tumhāre bhāi ko nahīn jāntā hūn. 6. Gawāh ne bayān kiyā kih main ne is ādmī ko kal *shahar* men dekhā thā. 7. Jab main ne dekhā kih woh *nashe* men hai to main ne us se *kuchh* nahīn kahā. 8. Kamān afsar *Ṣāheb* ne hukam diyā kih jo sipāhī rāt ke waqt lain se *ghair hāzīr* ho usko hamāre sāmne *pesh* karo. 9. Hamāre naukar ne kamre men ā kar kahā kih main āj rāt ko yahān nahīn rahūngā. 10. Ham ne *Ṣūbedār Ṣāhib* se kahā thā kih ham *harāwal* ke sāth jāeṅgē. 11. Us se kaho kih mujhe Delhi men na mile. 12. Main usko yih kitāb dekar āyā hūn.

B.

1. Tell him to clean my sword. 2. He asked me what I was doing inside the room. 3. He said that he would report the

matter to the O.C. 4. The N.C.O. said that this man abused him. 5. I told him that I did not like his belt. 6. The O.C. ordered this man to be placed under arrest. 7. He said that he would not attack at night. 8. The general asked the officers what they thought about this war. 9. He asked me about his character. 10. You said that you would not fire your rifle. 11. He informed me that his rifle was dirty. 12. Tell me when he comes.

LESSON XVI.

VERBAL NOUNS.

47. In Hindustani, verbs are used like nouns, as in English. In English the verb is either used in the present participle (going) or in the infinitive (to go), but in Hindustani the infinitive itself is always used, as *gālī denā kharāb hai* = abusing is bad, *jhūt bolnā gunāh hai* = to tell a lie is a sin.

The final *ā* of these infinitives, when used as verbal nouns, is subject to inflection before postpositions, as *woh Hindustānī bolnē men bahut hoshyār hai* = he is very clever in speaking Hindustani.

48. Purpose or intention is expressed by using the inflected infinitive with *kō*, as *woh tennis khelnē kō jātā hai* = he is going to play tennis.

NOTE.—*Woh khelnē kō hai* } He is about to play.
Woh khelnē wālā hai }

WORDS.

Clothes	<i>kapre.</i>	Wine, <i>m.</i>	<i>sharāb.</i>
Strictly (hard)	<i>sakht.</i>	Difficult	<i>mushkil.</i>
Forbidden	} <i>manā'.</i>	Easy	<i>āsān.</i>
Prohibited		In front of	<i>sāmne.</i>

Only	<i>śirf.</i>	To gamble	<i>juā khelnā.</i>
Arrangement, <i>m.</i>	<i>bandobast.</i>	To tell a lie	<i>jhūt bolnā.</i>
Riverside, <i>m.</i>	<i>daryā kā kinārā.</i>	To forgive	<i>mu'āf karnā.</i>
Expensive	<i>mahṅā.</i>	To punish	<i>sazā denā.</i>
To ride	<i>sawārī karnā.</i>	To play cards	<i>tāsh khelnā.</i>
To wash	<i>dhonā.</i>	To move	<i>hilnā.</i>
To bathe	<i>nahānā.</i>	To learn	<i>sikhnā.</i>

EXERCISE XVI.

A.

1. Woh gōlī chalānā nahīn jāntā hai. 2. Lain meṅ kaprē dhonā aur nahānā sakht mana' hai. 3. Kuchh ādmion kō rāt ke waqt shaher meṅ rahnā chāhīyē. 4. Sharāb pinā, juā khelnā, aur kharāb 'auraton se milnā acchhā nahīn. 5. Is ghoṛe par sawārī karnā mushkil hai. 6. Tum jūtē šāf karnā nahīn jānte ho. 7. Kamān afsar šāhib ke sāmne jhūṭ bolnā kharāb hai. 8. Ham śirf Hindustānī bolnā sikhte haiṅ. 9. Kyā Urdū likhnā bahut āsān hai. 10. Ham ṭhande pānī se nahānā pasand karte haiṅ. 11. Sab jawān us baṛe aur chauṛe maidān par morche banāne kō jāenge. 12. Kaun rasad kā bandobast karne āge jāegā? 13. Kyā tum yahān rahkar pareṭ sikhnā chāhte ho? 14. Maiṅ yih kamra badalnā pasand kartā hūṅ.

B.

1. I don't like telling lies. 2. Card playing is prohibited in the lines. 3. You should not move about in ranks. 4. It is difficult to speak Hindustani. 5. I like Urdu writing. 6. I will go to the club to play tennis. 7. I wish to buy this rifle but it is very expensive. 8. To speak Hindustani is much easier than to speak English. 9. It is better to

attack the enemy by the riverside. 10. Why do you want to change this pair of socks. 11. I think it is better to forgive him than to punish him. 12. Do you like teaching the recruits? 13. I don't want to change my blanket. 14. The O.C. wants to punish him for this crime. 15. He was about to go when I reached there. 16. I am going to the school to learn Hindustani.

LESSON XVII.

<i>Saknā</i>	= to be able to (or can).
<i>Chuknā</i>	= to finish (doing anything).

The above two verbs always take the other verb in root form before them, as *main bōl saktā hūn* = I can speak. *main bōl chukā hūn* = I have finished speaking.

NOTE.—*Saknā* and *chuknā* are never used alone.

WORDS.

Word	<i>lafz.</i>	To counter-	<i>hamle kā jawāb</i>
Hour	<i>ghanta.</i>	attack	<i>denā.</i>
Half	<i>ādhā.</i>	To occupy, to	<i>lē lenā</i>
Spy	<i>jāsūs.</i>	capture	
Dark	<i>andhērā.</i>	To compare	<i>muqābla karnā.</i>
River	<i>daryā</i>	To halt	<i>muqām karnā.</i>
With	<i>kē sāth.</i>	To recognize	<i>pahchānnā.</i>
To trace	<i>pata lagānā.</i>	To find	<i>pānā.</i>
On the 5th of	<i>aprīl kī pāñch</i>	To search for	<i>kī talāsh karnā.</i>
April	<i>tārīkh kō.</i>	To learn to	} <i>yād karnā.</i>
To lay a pon-	} <i>kishīon kā pul</i>	commit to	
toon bridge		memory	
To cross	<i>ke pār jānā.</i>		

EXERCISE XVII.

A.

1. Chunkih woh bimār hai is liye hamāre sāth nahīñ jā saktā hai. 2. Maiñ yih lafz ādhē ghanṭē meñ yād kar saktā hūñ. 3. Ham morchoñ se dushman ke hawāi jahāz dekh saktē thē. 4. Sab zakhmī sipāhī aspatāl meñ nahīñ. rah sakte haiñ. 5. Tis baras kī naukrī ke ba'd tum pinshan le sakte ho. 6. Tumhāre khiyāl meñ yih laṛāi kab tak ho chukegī. 7. Ham ab tak dushman ke bahut morche le chuke haiñ. 8. Jab ham daftar meñ kām kar chukeñge to baṅgle kō jāenge. 9. Kyā tum yih sab kitābeñ parh chuke ho. 10. Ham donoñ ek palṭan meñ bahut dinoñ tak rah chuke haiñ. 11. Hamāre jāsūs dushman kā pata lagā sakte haiñ. 12. Jab topkhāna koi das ghanṭe tak golā bārī kar chukā to pahāṛ ke pīchhē gayā.

B.

1. We searched for the enemy but could not find them. 2. I could not recognize him in the dark. 3. Can we halt here for the night? 4. You can compare them to see which is the best. 5. We could attack the fort by the riverside. 6. On the 5th of April we could occupy the position after half an hour's hard fighting. 7. We could not counterattack the enemy. 8. We could cross the river by laying a pontoon bridge over it. 9. As they have finished cleaning their rifles, so they can go to the lines. 10. When we reached the fort we could not find the enemy there. 11. When you finish loading these carts then come and tell me. 12. We will be able to capture the position in about half an hour.

LESSON XVIII.

<i>Lagnā</i>	=	to begin.
<i>Denā</i>	=	to allow.
<i>Pānā</i>	=	to be allowed.

60. The above three verbs always take the other verb in the inflected infinitive before them, as *woh bolne lagā* = he began to speak, *woh sonē nahīṅ degā* = he will not allow to sleep, *woh jānē pātā hai* = he is allowed to go.

NOTE.—Out of the above three verbs only *dēnā*, to allow, takes *nē*.

WORDS.

So	<i>aisā.</i>	To leave	<i>chhoṛnā.</i>
State, <i>f.</i>	<i>hālat.</i>	To beat	<i>mārnā.</i>
Permission, <i>f.</i>	<i>ijāzat.</i>	To stop	<i>roknā.</i>
Annoyed	<i>nārāz.</i>	To insult	(<i>kī</i>) <i>bē 'izzatī</i>
Lance	<i>ballam, nezā.</i>		<i>karnā.</i>
Like	<i>tarāh.</i>	To raise a regi-	<i>paltan kharī</i>
Of course	<i>beshak.</i>	ment	<i>karnā.</i>
Out of bounds	<i>band.</i>	As soon as	<i>junhīṅ.</i>
No one	<i>koi nahīṅ.</i>	Even	<i>bhī.</i>
District	<i>zīl'a.</i>	Without	<i>ke baghair.</i>
To run away	<i>bhāg jānā.</i>		

EXERCISE XVIII.

A.

1. Tīn ghante kī sakht laṛāī ke b'ad dushman laṛāī kē maidān sē bhāgnē lagā. 2. Ham yih dekhkar pichhē haṭnē lagē. 3. Ham tumko āisī hālat meṅ āgē nahīṅ baṛhne deṅgē. 4. Usne sipāhion ko khandaqon sē bāhar nahīṅ ānē diyā. 5. Jab tak hamārī kampanī yahāṅ hai, dushman ek inch bhī āge baṛhne nahīṅ pāegā. 6. Woh laṛāī kā maidān Aji-

tan ṣāhib ke ḥukam ke baghair nahin chhornē pāegā. 7. Kyā tum yih rafleṅ wahāṅ lejānē pātē hō? 8. Agar main usko kamrē meṅ āne detā to karnail ṣāhib bahut narāz hote. 9. Tum us ghar meṅ nahin jānē pāoge. 10. Woh yih sunkar naukar kō mārṇē lagā. 11. Jab woh ghar se bāhar jāne lagā to main ne usko rokā. 12. Woh muḡh ko wahāṅ nahin rahnē degā.

B.

1. You will not be allowed to take this lance with you to the city. 2. I will not allow you to insult an N.C.O. like this. 3. If he begins to abuse bring him before me. 4. Of course you are not allowed to leave the line in the night without permission. 5. If the bāzār is out of bounds no one will allow you to go there. 6. The Government has allowed him to raise a regiment from this district. 7. They are not allowed to pitch a tent here. 8. As soon as we saw them we began to fire. 9. Will you please allow him to come and sit inside the room. 10. They began to beat the scout. 11. The recruits are not allowed to carry rifles. 12. Those soldeirs are not allowed to leave the line.

PART II.

SECTION I.

BRIEF NOTES ON GRAMMAR, ETC.

51. *Āp*. Self.

(a) *Āp* means "self", as *main āp jāuṅgā* = I myself will go.

(b) *Āp* is also used as a term of respect for second person, when addressing people with respect, and it takes the verb in third person plural, as *kyā āp āeṅge* = will you come ?

(c) The genitive of *āp* is *āp kā*, as *āp kā nām kyā hai* = what is your name ?

52. *Apnā*.

(a) All the possessives, when they refer to the nominative of the sentence and are in the same clause, must be translated by *apnā*, as *main apnē ghar gayā* = I went to my house.

(b) "Your," when used in an imperative clause, is always translated by *apnā*, as bring your gun = *apnī banduq lāo*.

53. "To" and "From."

(a) "To" of "motion towards" a living being is translated by *ke pās* and to a place by *ko*, as *ṣāḥeb ke pās jāo* = go to the ṣāḥeb, *daftar ko jāo* = go to the office.

(b) "From" of "motion" is also translated by *kē pās se* when referring to animate objects, as *woh merē bhāī kē pās se āyā hai* = he has come from my brother.

54. *Ṣāḥeb* and *Jī*.

(a) *Ṣāḥeb* and *Jī*, when used with appellatives or callings means "Mr." in English, hence the *Munshī* or the *Maulavī* must always be translated in Hindustani by *Mūnshī Ṣāḥeb* or *Maulavī Ṣāḥeb*. It is not at all polite to say merely *Munshī* or *Maulavī*: similarly say, *Bābū Ṣāḥeb*, *Hakīm Ṣāḥeb*, *Khān Ṣāḥeb*, etc.

(b) When used with titles like *Major Ṣāḥeb*, *Captain Ṣāḥeb*, *Jama'dar Ṣāḥeb*, *Ṣubedar Ṣāḥeb*, etc., it is not used in the sense of "Mr." but is used for respect only.

(c) *Ṣāḥeb* or *Jī*, as a term of respect, always take the verb in third person plural, as *Munshī Ṣāḥeb jāte haiṅ* = the Munshi is going.

55. *Karnā* and *Honā*.

To form intransitive verbs add *honā* (to be) to adjectives as well as to substantives, and for transitives add *karnā* (to do), as *barā honā* = to become big, *barā karnā* = to make big, to enlarge.

56. *Milnā*.

(a) *Milnā* means, to get, to be got, to find, to receive, to meet, to obtain, to be found, etc.

(b) When *milnā* means "to get" or "to be got" it takes the subject in the dative case and agrees with the object, as *mujh ko ek kitāb milī* = I got a book.

(c) When in English sentence "get" means "bring," translate it by *lāo*, as *ek kitāb lāo* = get a book.

NOTE.—Get me a book = *ek kitāb mere wāstē lāo*.

(d) *Milnā* with *se* means "to meet intentionally," "to pay a visit," but with *ko* it means "unintentionally," "suddenly" or "to happen", as *main ṣāḥeb se milā* = I met the saheb (I called on him), *main ṣāḥeb ko milā* = I met the saheb (by chance).

57. To have (to possess).

(a) "To have" relations, parts of body, or immoveable property, is translated by inflected genitive (*i.e.* *kē* or *rē*), as *uskē do bhāī haiṅ* = he has two brothers, *mere do ghar haiṅ* = I have two houses.

(b) "To have" things intangible, is translated by the dative, as *mujh ko bukhār hai* = I have fever.

NOTE.—*Uske sar meṅ dard thā* = he had a pain in his head.

(c) "To have" anything else is translated by *ke pās*, as *merē pās ēk ghorā hai* = I have a horse.

(d) If the possessor is inanimate the verb "to have" is translated by *meṅ*, as *merē ghar meṅ tīn kamrē haiṅ* = my house has three rooms.

58. Passive.

(a) By using the past participle of a transitive verb with *jānā*, passive is formed, as *khāyā jānā* = to be eaten.

NOTE.—Both the verbs will agree with the subject in gender and number; as *rotī khāī gai* = the bread was eaten.

(b) Passive voice is only used in Urdu, when the agent is not mentioned, but if the agent is mentioned it is changed into active; as he was killed by me, will be translated by, I killed him = *mainṅ ne usko māṛā*.

59. Habitual Tense.

The habitual tense is formed by using the uninflected past participle of the verb, before *karnā*, as *woh bolā kartā hai* = he is in the habit of speaking, *woh soyā kartī hai* = she is in the habit of sleeping.

NOTE.—*Woh jāyā kartā hai* (not *gayā kartā hai*) = he is in the habit of going.

60. *Continuance.*

By using the perfect tense of *rahnā* with the root of the other verb, "to be in the act of doing anything" is expressed, as *woh jā rahā hai* = he is in the act of going.

SECTION II.

DAYS OF WEEK.

Sunday	<i>itwār.</i>	Thursday	<i>jume'rāt.</i>
Monday	<i>peer.</i>	Friday	<i>jum'a.</i>
Tuesday	<i>maᅅᅅgal.</i>	Saturday	<i>saᅅīchar.</i>
Wednesday	<i>budh.</i>		

DIRECTIONS.

	Urdu.	Hindi.
North	<i>shumāl</i>	<i>uttar.</i>
South	<i>jonūb</i>	<i>dakkhan.</i>
East	<i>mashriq</i>	<i>pūrab.</i>
West	<i>maghrib</i>	<i>pachchham.</i>

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMBER.

1	<i>ek.</i>	9	<i>nau.</i>
2	<i>do.</i>	10	<i>das.</i>
3	<i>tīn.</i>	11	<i>giyāra.</i>
4	<i>chār.</i>	12	<i>bāra.</i>
5	<i>pāᅅch.</i>	13	<i>tera.</i>
6	<i>chhe.</i>	14	<i>chāuda.</i>
7	<i>sāt.</i>	15	<i>pandra.</i>
8	<i>āth.</i>	16	<i>sola.</i>

17	<i>satrah.</i>	49	<i>unnanchās.</i>
18	<i>atthāra.</i>	50	<i>pachās.</i>
19	<i>unnīs.</i>	51	<i>ikāwan.</i>
20	<i>bīs.</i>	52	<i>bāwan.</i>
21	<i>ikkīs.</i>	53	<i>tarepan.</i>
22	<i>bāīs.</i>	54	<i>chawwan.</i>
23	<i>teīs.</i>	55	<i>pachpan.</i>
24	<i>chaubīs.</i>	56	<i>chhappan.</i>
25	<i>pachchīs</i>	57	<i>sattāwan.</i>
26	<i>chhabbīs.</i>	58	<i>atthāwan.</i>
27	<i>sattāīs.</i>	59	<i>unsath.</i>
28	<i>atthāīs.</i>	60	<i>sāth.</i>
29	<i>unattīs</i>	61	<i>iksath.</i>
30	<i>tīs.</i>	62	<i>bāsath</i>
31	<i>ikattīs.</i>	63	<i>taresath</i>
32	<i>battīs.</i>	64	<i>chaunsath.</i>
33	<i>tainītīs.</i>	65	<i>painsath.</i>
34	<i>chauntīs</i>	66	<i>chhiyāsath.</i>
35	<i>paintīs.</i>	67	<i>sarsath.</i>
36	<i>chhattīs</i>	68	<i>arsath.</i>
37	<i>saintīs.</i>	69	<i>unhattar.</i>
38	<i>artīs</i>	70	<i>sattar.</i>
39	<i>untālīs.</i>	71	<i>ikhattar.</i>
40	<i>chālīs.</i>	72	<i>bahattar.</i>
41	<i>iktālīs.</i>	73	<i>tihattar.</i>
42	<i>bayālīs.</i>	74	<i>chauhattar.</i>
43	<i>tentālīs.</i>	75	<i>pachhattar.</i>
44	<i>chawālīs.</i>	76	<i>chhiyattar</i>
45	<i>paintālīs.</i>	77	<i>salattar.</i>
46	<i>chhiyālīs.</i>	78	<i>athattar.</i>
47	<i>saintālīs.</i>	79	<i>unāsī.</i>
48	<i>artālīs.</i>	80	<i>assī.</i>

81	<i>ikāsī.</i>	94	<i>chaurānwe.</i>
82	<i>bayāsī.</i>	95	<i>pachānwe.</i>
83	<i>tirāsī.</i>	96	<i>chhiyānwe.</i>
84	<i>chaurāsī.</i>	97	<i>sattānwe.</i>
85	<i>pachāsī.</i>	98	<i>atthānwe.</i>
86	<i>chhiyāsī.</i>	99	<i>ninnānwe</i>
87	<i>satāsī.</i>	100	<i>sau.</i>
88	<i>athāsī.</i>	1,000	<i>hazār.</i>
89	<i>nawāsī.</i>	10,000	<i>das hazār.</i>
90	<i>nawwe.</i>	1 00,000	<i>lākh.</i>
91	<i>ikānwe.</i>	10,00,000	<i>das lākh.</i>
92	<i>bānwe.</i>	1,00,00,000	<i>karōṛ.</i>
93	<i>tirānwe</i>		

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

First	<i>pahlā.</i>	Sixth	<i>chhatā.</i>
Second	<i>dūsarā.</i>	Seventh	<i>sātwan.</i>
Third	<i>tīsarā.</i>	Eighth	<i>āthwan.</i>
Fourth	<i>chauthā.</i>	Ninth	<i>nawān.</i>
Fifth	<i>pānchwan.</i>	Tenth	<i>daswan.</i>

Ordinal numbers, from seven upwards, are regularly formed by adding *wān* to the cardinal number.

The termination *wān* changes into *wen* and *wīn*; as *pānchwen ghore kā* = of the 5th horse, *āthwīn ghori se* = from the 8th mare.

FRACTIONS.

$\frac{1}{4}$	<i>pāo.</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	<i>dhāi.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>ādhā.</i>	$2\frac{3}{4}$	<i>paune tīn.</i>
$\frac{3}{4}$	<i>paun.</i>	$3\frac{1}{4}$	<i>sawā tīn.</i>
$1\frac{1}{4}$	<i>sawā.</i>	$3\frac{1}{2}$	<i>sārphē tīn.</i>
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>ḍerh.</i>	$3\frac{3}{4}$	<i>paune chār.</i>

TIME.

12-45	<i>paun.</i>	2-45	<i>paune tīn.</i>
1-15	<i>sawā.</i>	3-15	<i>sawā tīn.</i>
1-30	<i>ḍerh.</i>	3-30	<i>sāḥte tīn.</i>
2-30	<i>dhāī.</i>		and so on.

It is ten to two now = *ab do bajnē meṇ das minit̄ haiṇ*

It is ten past two now = *ab do bajkar das minit̄ hūe haiṇ.*

PART III.

MILITARY EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

EXERCISE I.

Shoulder	<i>kandhā.</i>		Elbow	<i>kohnā.</i>
Body	<i>badan.</i>		Finger	<i>uṅgī.</i>
Hand, <i>m.</i>	<i>hāth.</i>		Eye, <i>f.</i>	<i>āṅkh.</i>
Close to	<i>kē pās.</i>		Heel	<i>eṛī.</i>
Butt	<i>butt, kundā.</i>		Parade, <i>f.</i>	<i>qawā id.</i>
Arm	<i>bāzū.</i>		Together	<i>ekatthā.</i>
To keep	<i>rakhnā.</i>		Straight	<i>sīdhā.</i>
To raise	<i>uṭhānā.</i>		A little	<i>ḡarā.</i>
To turn (tr.)	<i>ghumānā.</i>		To turn (intr.)	<i>ghūmnā.</i>

1. Keep your¹ shoulders back a little. 2. Keep your elbows close to your body. 3. Turn your eyes to the *left*. 4. Keep the fingers straight. 5. Hold the *butt* with the right hand. 6. Raise the *rifle* up a little. 7. When do you *parade*? 8. Keep the body straight. 9. Raise your head up. 10. Keep your arms straight. 11. Don't turn to the right. 12. Clean this *rifle*. 13. Advance together in one *line*. 14. Keep your heels together and in one *line*.

EXERCISE II.

Camp	<i>paṛāo.</i>		Equipment	<i>sāmān.</i>
Guard-room	<i>gārdā.</i>		To be relieved	<i>badī honā.</i>

¹ "Your" in such sentences is better not to be translated, the *o* of the imperative shows that it is 2nd person, but in case you want to translate it, translate it by *apnā* and not by *tunhārā*; vide Rule 52 B.

To stop	<i>roknā.</i>	Belt	<i>petī.</i>
Which (what)	<i>kaunsā.</i>	To be under	<i>hawālāt men</i>
Duty	<i>naukarī.</i>	arrest	<i>honā.</i>
Transport	<i>bār-bardārī.</i>	Noise	<i>shor.</i>

1. Who is on *duty* here? 2. What are your orders? 3. Will the *Company* parade to-morrow. 4. How far is the *parade ground* from the lines? 5. What (2) regiment is in the *camp*? 6. How many men are sick? 7. When will the transport be here? 8. At what time is the *guard* relieved? 9. He is under arrest. 10. Stop that noise. 11. Your equipment is very dirty. 12. His *belt* is not clean. 13. Go and clean your *boots*. 14. Who will take the parade? 15. Look to your right. 16. Don't turn to the left. 17. What time is the parade to-morrow morning?

EXERCISE III.

To be late	<i>dēr sē ānā.</i>	To march	<i>kūch karnā.</i>
To press	<i>dabānā.</i>	Next	<i>dūsarā.</i>
To button	<i>batan lagānā.</i>	Uniform	<i>wardī.</i>
To be told	<i>kahā jānā.</i>	Bayonet	<i>saṅgīn.</i>
To oil	<i>tel dēnā.</i>	Water bottle	<i>pānī kī bōtal.</i>
To step out	<i>qadam barhānā.</i>	With fixed	<i>saṅgīn lagākar.</i>
Appearance	<i>shakl.</i>	bayonet.	

1. What time is the C.O.'s parade? 2. Don't be late on parade. 3. Come to the *orderly-room* at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. 4. What is the matter with you? 5. You must come on parade clean. 6. Button your coat. 7. His uniform was very dirty. 8. Clean your rifle and oil it. 9. Step out, don't keep behind. 10. Look to your front. 11. Press on your butt. 12. Do as you are told. 13. The O.C. is displeased with the appearance of the men on parade. 14.

They were slovenly and dirty. 15. The men will *march* with fixed bayonets. 16. You must have equipment, rifles and water bottles. 17. Keep your shoulders square to the front. 18. The next parade will be the *Adjutant's* parade.

EXERCISE IV.

Rounds	<i>kārtūs.</i>	Badly	<i>burī tarah.</i>
Aim	<i>nishāna, shist.</i>	Sight (of a gun)	<i>sāit, makkhī.</i>
Flag	<i>jhandī.</i>	Trigger	<i>lablabī.</i>
To report	<i>kī report karnā.</i>	Range, striking	<i>mār, renj.</i>
Well (adv.)	<i>khūb.</i>	distance	
Apart	<i>alag alag.</i>	Range, firing	<i>chānd mārī.</i>
To take care	<i>khābardār honā.</i>	place	
Careless	<i>bē parwāh.</i>	To take pains	<i>mehnat karnā.</i>
Gently	<i>halkē sē.</i>	Correct	<i>thīk, durust.</i>

1. How do you take aim? 2. Keep your *sights* upright. 3. Press the butt well into the shoulder. 4. Put your left elbow under the rifle. 5. Don't pull the *trigger*. 6. Press the trigger gently. 7. Keep your legs apart. 8. Are your sights correct? 9. What *range* have you? 10. How many *rounds* have you fired? 11. To-morrow the regiment will go on the *range* for firing. 12. Take care not to fire when the red flag is exposed. 13. Sepoy No. is firing very badly. 14. He is careless and is not taking pains. 15. If you do not take pains in cleaning your rifle I will *report* you to the Officer Commanding? 16. Load your rifle and fire.

EXERCISE V.

Bell-of-arms	<i>koṭ.</i>	About (con-	<i>kī bābat.</i>
Festival	<i>tehwār.</i>	cerning)	
Tent	<i>tambū, dērā.</i>	To notice	<i>dēkhnā.</i>
Show	<i>tamāsha.</i>	To take place	<i>honā.</i>

Each other	<i>ēk dūsṛā.</i>	Smart	<i>chust.</i>
To pay for	<i>ke dām dēnā.</i>	Missing	<i>kam, ghāib.</i>
Confined to	<i>lain qaid.</i>	Leave	<i>chhutī.</i>
the lines		To be dismissed	<i>chhūtnā.</i>
Barrel	<i>nalī.</i>	To complain	<i>sh i kā ya t</i> <i>karnā.</i>
Complaint	<i>shikāyat</i>		
Sort	<i>qism.</i>		

1. Stop moving about in the ranks. 2. Don't talk to each other when on parade. 3. There will be no parade this evening. 4. The Orderly Officer reports that two rifles are missing from the Bell-of-arms. 5. The men of "A" Company are smarter than those of "B" Company. 6. Sepoy No. . . . will get 7 days' C.L. for having the barrel of his rifle dirty. 7. The parade will be dismissed at 11 o'clock. 8. What sort of parade will it be? 9. I noticed in the bazar yesterday that sepoy was very dirty. 10. Has any sepoy any complaint to make about his *rations*? 11. How many men can (48) live in one room? 12. Let some of them live in tents. 13. The Government will pay for their uniforms. 14. Why do the men want leave to-day? 15. Where will the show take place? 16. Is it a Hindu festival or a Mohammedan festival?

EXERCISE VI.

Rear-guard	<i>chandāwal.</i>	Tent-pole	<i>chōb.</i>
Advance-guard	<i>harāwal.</i>	To pack up	<i>bandhnā.</i>
Camp	<i>parāo.</i>	To be repaired	<i>kī marammat</i> <i>honā.</i>
Well (n.)	<i>kūān.</i>	To pitch a tent	<i>derā lagānā.</i>
Line	<i>qaṭār.</i>	To strike a ,, ,,	<i>girānā.</i>
Arsenal	<i>silāh khāna.</i>	To march	<i>kūch karnā.</i>
Rope	<i>rassī.</i>	Sufficient	<i>kāfī.</i>
Peg	<i>mēkh.</i>		
Tent-wall	<i>qanāt.</i>		

1. How far is the camp from here? 2. Which is the way to the camp? 3. Is there a well in the camp? 4. Can we get grass and water there? 5. Is the water in the well good or bad? 6. Can two regiments get water from the same well? 7. Send the advance-guard to-morrow morning. 8. Order them to pitch the tent here. 9. These ropes, poles, tent walls and pegs are very old. 10. All the tents must be pitched in a straight line. 11. Strike this tent and pack it up carefully. 12. How many poles will be sufficient? 13. When was this tent received from the Arsenal? 14. Get these tents repaired at once. 15. Tents must be carefully inspected before marching.

EXERCISE VII.

Throw up	<i>uchhālṅā.</i>	Before	<i>kē sāmnē.</i>
Behind	<i>kē p̄chhē.</i>	That is to	<i>y'anī.</i>
To grasp	<i>pakarnā.</i>	say, <i>i.e.</i>	
Toe (of the butt)	<i>sirā.</i>	Joint	<i>joṛ.</i>
Upper	<i>ūpar kā.</i>	Part	<i>hiṣṣa.</i>
Outward	<i>bāhar kī tarāf.</i>	Flat	<i>chaptā, pahlū kē bal.</i>
Thumb	<i>angūthā.</i>	Parallel	<i>barābar, hamwār.</i>

1. Throw the rifle straight upward with the right hand. 2. With the left hand grasp the rifle behind the backsight. 3. With the right hand grasp the small of the butt. 4. Keep your thumb to the left, and the elbow well back. 5. Carry the rifle across the body to the left side. 6. Yes, place it flat on the left shoulder. 7. Keep the magazine outwards, *i.e.* to the left. 8. Now seize the butt with the left hand, the first two joints of the fingers grasping the upper side of the butt. 9. The thumb must be one inch above the toe (*sirā*) of the butt. 10. From the shoulder to the elbow the arm must be close to the body. 11. The forearm must be

parallel to the ground. 12. Cut away the right hand smartly to the side.

EXERCISE VIII.

To bend, <i>t.</i>	<i>jhukānā.</i>	Ground, <i>f.</i>	<i>zamān.</i>
Slightly	<i>āhista āhista.</i>	Equally	<i>barābar.</i>
Back, <i>f.</i>	<i>puṣht, p.</i>	Front	<i>sāmnē.</i>
Thigh, <i>f.</i>	<i>rān.</i>	Weight	<i>bojh, wazṇ.</i>
Leg, <i>f.</i>	<i>tāng.</i>	Side	<i>pahlū.</i>
Muzzle	<i>munḥ.</i>	Near	<i>ke pās.</i>
Outward	<i>bāhar kī taraf.</i>	Towards	<i>kī taraf.</i>

1. Bend the right arm slightly. 2. Hold the rifle near the band. 3. Keep the back of the hand outwards, and the thumb against the thigh. 4. Keep the fingers together and pointing towards the ground. 5. The legs must be straight. 6. Carry the left foot about 12 inches to the left. 7. Keep the weight of the body equally on both feet. 8. Push the muzzle of the rifle to the front with the right hand. 9. Keep the arms close to the side. 10. Keep the left arm in the position of attention. 11. You must take plenty of room in the ranks for rifle exercises. 12. Each man is allowed 27 inches.

EXERCISE IX.

Medical examination	<i>doctor kā mulahzā.</i>	To embark	<i>jahāz par sawār honā.</i>
N.C.O.	<i>ohde dār.</i>	Inspection	<i>mulāhza.</i>
Complete	<i>pūrā.</i>	Wounded	<i>zakhmī.</i>
Of course	<i>bē-shak.</i>	Journey	<i>safar.</i>
Responsible	<i>zimme-wār.</i>	As well as, also	<i>bhī.</i>
Ship	<i>jahāz.</i>	Port	<i>bandargāh.</i>
To issue	<i>dēnā.</i>	Arrangement	<i>band-o-bast.</i>
Socks	<i>moze.</i>	Pair	<i>joṛī.</i>
Indian officer	<i>sardār.</i>	Ambulance	<i>bīmūron kī gārī.</i>

1. Do you know when the next draft is going to Mesopot. ?
 2. Get all the men medically examined. 3. The Q.M. is responsible for making the arrangements for the men's rations on the journey. 4. Two British Officers and one Indian will go with them. 5. Of course there are some N.C.O's. as well. 6. About 1,500 men will embark from Bombay. 7. What time will the ship leave the port? 8. Each man will be inspected by the Adjutant. 9. Their kit must be clean and complete. 10. Report to the Quarter Master if anything is missing. 11. Issue two blankets and two pairs of socks to each man. 12. A draft of wounded soldiers is coming from Basra. 13. Tell the Jemadar Sahib to make arrangements for an ambulance for them. 14. How many men will come in this draft? 15. They will have to stop in the hospital.

EXERCISE X.

To be paid	<i>ko talab milnā.</i>	Treasure	<i>khazānē kā</i>
Absent	<i>ghair hāzīr.</i>	chest	<i>sandūq.</i>
To deduct	<i>kātnā.</i>	To inspect	<i>kā mulahzā k.</i>
Sum	<i>raqam.</i>	Account	<i>hisāb.</i>
Multiply	<i>zarab denā.</i>	To enter	<i>dākhil k.</i>
Wrong	<i>ghalaṭ.</i>	To divide	<i>taqsim k.</i>
Addition	<i>jam'a.</i>	Mistake	<i>ghalaṭī.</i>
Explain	<i>samjhānā.</i>	To subtract	<i>ghatānā.</i>
Amongst	<i>ke darmiyān.</i>	To correct	<i>durust karnā.</i>

1. The Company will be paid this evening at 4-30. 2. All absentees' pay will be placed in the treasure chest. 3. Tell the pay havildar that I will inspect his books to-morrow. 4. Why are two rupees deducted from the pay of this man? 5. Add this sum to his account. 6. The account does not balance. 7. There must be a cheque that you have not

entered. 8. Multiply 3 by 4. 9. Divide this money amongst the N.C.O's. 10. Did you get your g.c. pay? 11. How much is your balance (*bāqī*) in the clothing account? 12. The total is wrong, add it up again. 13. There must be a mistake in addition or subtraction. 14. Explain his account to him. 15. If there is any mistake it will be corrected at the time of checking.

EXERCISE XI.

Height	<i>un̄chāi.</i>	Headman	<i>lambardār.</i>
Age, <i>f.</i>	<i>umar.</i>	Chest	<i>chhātī.</i>
Measurement	<i>nāp.</i>	Willing	<i>rāzī.</i>
Scar	<i>nishān, dāgh.</i>	Loyalty	<i>namak ḥulātī.</i>
To take an oath	<i>gasam khānā.</i>	Eyesight	<i>nigāh.</i>
To serve	<i>naukarī k.</i>	Relation	<i>rishledār.</i>
To leave	<i>chhōrnā.</i>	Cheek	<i>gāl.</i>
Mole	<i>til.</i>	To know	<i>jānnā.</i>
Accoutrement	<i>wardī kā</i>	Caste	<i>zāt.</i>
	<i>sāmān.</i>	Buckle	<i>bukṣwā.</i>

1. Who enlisted you? 2. When and where were you enlisted? 3. To what village do you belong? 4. How far is it from the railway station? 5. To what caste do you belong? 6. What is your height? 7. Do you know your age? 8. Who is the headman of your village? 9. What is the measurement of his chest? 10. Has he a scar anywhere? 11. Has he ever been on service before? 12. Is he willing to take an oath of loyalty? 13. For how long is he willing to serve? 14. He will not be allowed to leave till the war is over. 15. Is his eyesight good? 16. Has (57) he any relations in this regiment? 17. He has (57) a mole on his cheek. 18. This man's accoutrement is badly put on, the buckle of the waist belt should be exactly in the middle. 19. How

many rounds of ammunition have the men got in their pouches? 20. Their great coats are very badly folded, and badly put on; the strap should be under the right arm.

EXERCISE XII.

To sign	<i>dastkhaṭkarnā.</i>	To ask for discharge	<i>nām kaṭānā.</i>
To indent	<i>hukam denā.</i>	To grease	<i>charbī dēnā.</i>
To be inoculated	<i>ke ṭikā lagnā.</i>	To apply, to request	<i>dar khua st karnā, 'arḷ karnā.</i>
Leave	<i>chuttī.</i>	Marriage	<i>shādī.</i>
To be sanctioned	<i>manzoor honā.</i>	Importance	<i>zarūrat.</i>
Position (rank)	<i>manṣab.</i>	To be killed	<i>mārā jānā.</i>
Senior	<i>baṛā.</i>	Bravery	<i>bahādurī.</i>
Action	<i>larāi.</i>	Responsibility	<i>zimme-wārī.</i>

1. Are there any more papers for me to sign? 2. The boots of the Coy. require greasing. 3. You must indent for dubbin from the Qr. Mr. 4. Ask the Jemadar-Adjutant if all the men have been inoculated. 5. Subedar Sahib, are there any persons to be seen this morning? 6. Yes Sir, there are three men who are applying for leave. 7. Naik Sher Singh wants 15 days' leave for his marriage. 8. His leave is to be sanctioned to-morrow. 9. Sepoy Ram Singh is absent without leave. 10. I hear that Subedar Gul Khan has been awarded the I.O.M. for bravery in action. 11. His brother has been killed in Mesopotamia. 12. The position of Jemadar-Adjutant is one of great responsibility and importance. 13. The Subedar Major is the senior Indian Officer and the Havildar Major is the senior N.C.O. of a native regiment. 14. Why does he want his discharge?

EXERCISE XIII.

Property	<i>māl.</i>	To wear (or- <i>lagānā.</i>
Fidgeting	<i>be-tartībī.</i>	der)
Commissioned	<i>sanad-yāfta.</i>	To purchase <i>kharīdnā.</i>
To stand still	<i>chup chāp kharā honā.</i>	To lead <i>lejānā.</i>
		To attend <i>hāzir honā.</i>

1. You must stand still and must not talk on parade. 2. There is too much fidgeting in the ranks. 3. Don't move until the last sound of the word of command. 4. Don't look down on the ground. 5. Look your own height. 6. A recruit on enlisting gets an allowance from Government to purchase his uniform. 7. The uniform so purchased is the property of the Government for 3 years. 8. The pay of Lieut. in the I.A.R. is Rs. 403-12-0 a month. 9. They get their 2nd star after one year's service. 10. A Captain always wears three stars. 11. He is a Lieut.-Colonel and wears one crown and one star. 12. The Coy.-Commander may ride a horse when leading his company. 13. Commissioned Officers always wear swords. 14. Double Coy.-Commander gets an allowance of Rs. 50 per month. 15. The Qr. Mr. is not supposed to attend the parades.

EXERCISE XIV.

Excepting	<i>siwāe.</i>	Considerable	<i>bahut ta'dād.</i>
Extra	<i>fāltū.</i>	amount	
Ammunition	<i>golī bārūd.</i>	Dead of night	<i>ādihī rāt.</i>
Daybreak	<i>din nikle.</i>	To quit	<i>chhornā.</i>
Cooking pot	<i>pakāne ke bartan.</i>	To fight a	<i>bahādurī se</i>
Situated	<i>waqa'.</i>	noble battle	<i>laṛnā.</i>

1. How many officers are there in the school? 2. What is the rank of the Commandant? 3. We work every day

from 6-30 A.M. to 12-45 P.M., excepting Sundays. 4. The regiment marched about three miles along the road, then turned to the right towards a village situated on high ground. 5. How long have you been in the regiment, and in what stations have you served? 6. When the Coy. go on service, an extra pair of socks will be issued to each man. 7. The cooking pots of the regiment will be loaded on mules and the blankets in carts. 8. In the morning the enemy advanced to other trenches behind the hill. 9. The enemy had to quit the battle-field after half an hour's hard fighting. 10. They left behind many wounded and killed and a considerable amount of ammunition with guns. 11. We charged them with fixed bayonets. 12. We kept on advancing till daybreak. 13. They left the place in the dead of night. 14. Our Indian soldiers did well in France. 15. They fought a noble battle.

EXERCISE XV.

Forced march	<i>dhāwā</i>	On foot	<i>paidal.</i>
Yard	<i>gaz.</i>	To collect	<i>jam'a karnā.</i>
Northwards	<i>shumāl ki taraf.</i>	To extend	<i>phailnā.</i>
As quickly as possible	<i>jitnā jaldī ho sake.</i>	To attack	<i>hamla karnā.</i>
		To count	<i>ginnā.</i>

1. What time do you think the parade will be over? 2. I go daily from my bungalow to the office at 9 A.M. 3. Every day at about 6-30 P.M. I count the rifles. 4. The Coy. advanced by the right of the village and halted near the river. 5. We crossed the river and attacked the hill. 6. The Coy. extended and advanced 1,500 yards towards the open country. 7. The regiment left the camp early in the morning and made a forced march northwards. 8. Half the Coy. returned by the right of the hill and the other half by the

left. 9. Tell the havildar to bring his section here as quickly as possible. 10. Order your Coy. to collect firewood and place it near the quarter guard. 11. Order your N.C.O's. to return to camp, at once. 12. It is the C.O's. order that all the cooking is to be done outside the camp. 13. We saw 22 scouts about 2,000 yards from our picquet towards the village. 14. They were not riding but were on foot.

EXERCISE XVI.

Broken	<i>tūtī phūtī</i>	Knowledge	<i>'ilm.</i>
ground	<i>zamin.</i>	Original	<i>aṣṭī.</i>
Space	<i>maidān, jagah.</i>	Entrenching	<i>morcha banāne</i>
Signal	<i>ishāra.</i>	tools	<i>ke auzār.</i>
Pack mule	<i>laddu khach-</i>	To load	<i>bharnā.</i>
	<i>char.</i>	To take care	<i>khabardāri k.</i>

1. The regiment moved over broken ground until it came to a large open space and encamped there for the night. 2. Tell the N.C.O's. that there are three wells outside the camp, each marked with a white flag. These wells are only to be used for drinking purposes. 3. Tell the Subedar that when he sees my signal to advance, I want the men to extend to five paces. 4. The men will load their bedding on the mule carts. 5. Cooking pots and entrenching tools will be loaded on the pack mules. 6. During the night, without our knowledge, the enemy advanced their trenches about 300 yards. 7. We retired in the morning and took up a new position on a long high hill half a mile in rear of the original position. 8. The regiment having turned to the right took cover from the enemy's gun-fire behind the hill. 9. A few mounted men were seen moving through the trees. 10. The Brigade marched out of the Cantonment at about 5 A.M. and took the road to Delhi.

EXERCISE XVII.

Shorts	<i>jāṅgiyā.</i>	To warn	<i>khabardār kar-</i>
Support	<i>kumak.</i>		<i>nā, ittīla' de-</i>
Cultivated field	<i>khet, m.</i>		<i>nā.</i>
Main road	<i>barī saṛak.</i>	To wash	<i>kapre dhonā.</i>
Look-out	<i>dekh-bhāl.</i>	clothes	
To wear	<i>pahennā.</i>	To appear	<i>nazar ānā.</i>

1. How many days were you on the journey? Did you come the whole way by road? 2. Were you on active service very long? 3. Tell the Orderly Havildar that no washing of clothes is to be done inside the camp. 4. In the summer, shirts and shorts are to be worn by the sepoys. 5. Subedar Sahib, warn your platoon that when ordered to move up in support, they must do so as quickly as possible. 6. We had to advance through cultivated fields for five hundred yards before we reached the village. 7. Tell all the N.C.O's that the Adjutant wants to see them at 11 o'clock under the big tree outside the orderly-room. 8. The enemy appeared to be advancing in small parties 2,000 yards to the north of the main road. 9. When the Coy. retires the men are to collect as quickly as possible on the low ground over there. 10. Tell the patrol on the left to keep a good look-out on their flanks.

EXERCISE XVIII.

Against	<i>bar khilāf, par.</i>	Per man	<i>fī ādmā.</i>
To cease fire	<i>golā bārī band</i>	To open fire	<i>golā bārī shuru,</i>
	<i>karnā.</i>		<i>k.</i>

1. How many times a month do the men of your Coy. receive payment? 2. On Wednesdays and Saturdays no parades are held in the afternoon, but there is one in the

morning. 3. The cavalry quickly advanced against the enemy who were entrenched along the large nullah. 4. The firewood in the camp is not to be used, there is plenty outside. 5. About 100 yards away ten of our scouts were retiring slowly in our direction. 6. When we reach the hill the Coy. will close. 7. The kits of the guard will be loaded on mules. 8. About 2 o'clock the artillery ceased fire and went behind the village. 9. We crossed the broken ground and came to a wide nullah where we opened fire on the enemy. 10. Tell O.C. Companies that 150 rounds of ammunition per man should be issued at once.

EXERCISE XIX.

Specklessly	<i>be-dāgh.</i>	To destroy	<i>barb'ād karnā.</i>
Rumour	<i>afwāh.</i>	To shave	<i>hajāmat k.</i>
Instruction	<i>sikhāī.</i>	To inspect	<i>mulāhza k.</i>
To spit	<i>thūknā.</i>	To believe	<i>yaqīn karnā.</i>
Absent	<i>ghair hāzīr.</i>	To attempt	<i>koshish karnā.</i>
Drunk	<i>nashe men.</i>	To be charged (par)	<i>ilzām</i>
To escape	<i>bach nikalnā.</i>	with	<i>lagāyā jānā.</i>

1. Don't spit or smoke in the ranks. 2. You must shave every day. 3. You must keep your buttons, accoutrements and rifle specklessly clean. 4. Every Sunday morning one officer should go round the lines to inspect the kits of the men. 5. Four platoons form a Company and each platoon is led by an Indian Officer acting under his Company Commander. 6. You should not believe the rumours which spread round the Cantonments. 7. Of course they must get instruction in presenting arms. 8. At 8-45 A.M. the battalion will parade for a route march. 9. In the orderly-room on Monday morning he was charged with : (a) being absent

from parade on Saturday morning; (b) being drunk in the bazar about 9-40 P.M. on Saturday; (c) striking an N.C.O.; (d) attempting to escape from his escort; (e) destroying Government property (3 panes of glass in the guard-room).
10. The Officer Commanding has applied for a general court-martial.

EXERCISE XX.

Accused	<i>mulzim.</i>	To sentence	<i>sazā kā hukm denā.</i>
Witness	<i>gawāh.</i>	To forfeit	<i>khonā.</i>
Evidence	<i>gawāhi.</i>	To cross-examine	<i>jerah karnā.</i>
Serious	<i>sakht.</i>	To obey an order	<i>hukm mānnā.</i>
Crime, offence	<i>jurm.</i>	To refuse	<i>inkār karnā.</i>
Superior	<i>barā.</i>	To confine	<i>qaid karnā.</i>
Investigations	<i>tahqiqāt.</i>	To commit	<i>karnā.</i>
Conduct	<i>chāl chalan.</i>	To discharge	<i>nām kātnā.</i>
Rigorous	<i>sakht.</i>	To suggest	<i>kahnā.</i>
Imprisonment, f.	<i>qaid.</i>	To reduce to ranks	<i>sipāhi banānā.</i>
Promotion	<i>tarraqqi.</i>	To lose	<i>khonā.</i>
Badge	<i>billa.</i>		
To fine	<i>jurmāna karnā.</i>		

1. The C.O. fined him two rupees and sentenced him to 7 days' C.L. 2. He forfeits 2 days' pay for being absent. 3. The accused cross-examined the witness about his evidence. 4. The orderly havildar said, "At about 4-30 P.M. the naik reported this man to me for refusing to obey an order, and so I confined him." 5. The most serious crime which a soldier can commit is not to obey the commands of his superiors. 6. The first thing you must learn is to obey. 7. I am going to ask the O.C. to discharge you. 8. If he will not

discharge you I will suggest that you should be reduced to the ranks. 9. Make all enquiries concerning this man and bring him with his conduct sheet before the O.C. 10. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for leaving the battle-field without instructions. 11. He will lose his G.C. badge and all chances of promotion for the offence. 12. Bring the escort in.

EXERCISE XXI.

Flat country	<i>maidān.</i>	To pitch	<i>lagānā.</i>
In the first	<i>ek to.</i>	To catch fire	<i>meñ āg laynā.</i>
place		To consult	<i>se ṣalāḥ lenā</i>
Secondly	<i>duṣre.</i>	To spoil	<i>kharāb karnā.</i>
Crop	<i>ṣaṣal.</i>	To select	} <i>chunnā</i>
To conceal	<i>chhupnā.</i>	To choose	

1. Jemadar Sahib, you will go ahead to make arrangements for the camp to-night. 2. Take six men with you, get the ground cleared and tents pitched. 3. Clear the ground by burning the grass, but take care that the whole jungle does not catch fire. 4. If you wish you may consult the Tehsildar about it. 5. Be careful not to spoil any crops. 6. Arrange for some green grass and food for the horses. 7. Explain to me carefully the nature of the ground which you have selected for the camp. 8. If the country is flat and the crops are not very high, I do not think the men will be able to conceal themselves in the fields. 9. The Adjutant thinks that you made a great mistake in choosing this ground for the camp. 10. In the first place the water is not near enough, secondly it is on a hill where you are sure to be seen by the enemy. 11. Come early to-morrow morning. 12. I don't know what to do for it is too late now to arrange for a new camp.

EXERCISE XXII.

Either—or	<i>yā to—yā.</i>	Impossible	<i>nā munkin.</i>
Sand, <i>m.</i>	<i>rēt.</i>	Instead of	<i>ke badle.</i>
Heavily	<i>zor se.</i>	To attach	<i>lagānā.</i>
Mud	<i>kichar.</i>	To get a sore back	<i>ki pīth lagnā.</i>
River bed	<i>daryā kā pāt.</i>	To drag	<i>khainchnā.</i>
Fog	<i>kohrā.</i>	To rain	<i>pāni barasnā.</i>
Ahead	<i>āge.</i>	In charge	<i>zimme-wār.</i>
Tarpaulin	<i>tirpāl.</i>	Transport	<i>bār bardāri.</i>

1. Get either some camels or some mules to take away the kit of the Coy. 2. There is too much sand on the way, and it will be impossible to drag the carts, even if you attach four mules instead of two. 3. It has rained so heavily that the roads are very muddy, and the sand in the river bed is so heavy that even if they push the carts it will be useless. 4. If a mule gets a sore back on the way what will you do? 5. How will one mule alone be able to drag the cart? 6. The fog is so heavy that it is impossible to see anything ahead. 7. If it rains get all the things on each cart covered up with a big tarpaulin. 8. If the bedding gets wet it will be very bad for the soldiers to sleep on it during the night. 9. The N.C.O. who is in charge of the transport should arrange for it and see that it is carried out.

EXERCISE XXIII.

Cholera	<i>haiza.</i>	Filth	<i>kuṛā, mail.</i>
Out of bounds	<i>band.</i>	Latrine	<i>tatti.</i>
Plague	<i>ṭā'un.</i>	Sanitation	<i>ṣafāi.</i>
Contagious	<i>phailne wālā,</i>	Condy's fluid	<i>lāl dawā.</i>
Disease	<i>bimāri.</i>	Treatment	<i>'ilāj,</i>
Drains	<i>nāli.</i>	(Medical)	
To post	<i>lagānā,</i>		

1. I hear that there is cholera in the Cantonment. 2. Tell all the sepoy's that the bazar is out of bounds. 3. Post a picket on all sides of the bazar. 4. Any soldier who is found there should be placed under arrest. 5. Plague is a contagious disease and every man should be careful. 6. Instruct an N.C.O. to go round the lines and see that all the drains and quarters are cleaned, and the filth removed at once. 7. Warn all the sweepers to clean and wash the latrines in the lines. 8. The medical officer is coming tomorrow morning to inspect the sanitary arrangements in the lines. 9. Put some Condy's fluid in all the wells in the Cantonment. 10. It is a mistake not to believe in European doctors, the Hakims give medicine that is not good to the sick. 11. Every soldier who is sick is bound to go to the hospital. 12. The treatment and medicine there is free.

EXERCISE XXIV.

Account	<i>hisāb.</i>	To admit	<i>mānnā.</i>
Credit	<i>ūdhār.</i>	To settle	<i>faizla karnā.</i>
Neither—nor	<i>nato—na.</i>	To charge	<i>lenā, lagānā.</i>
Civil court	<i>kachehri.</i>	To be wasted	<i>kharāb honā.</i>
Interest	<i>sūd.</i>	To gamble	<i>juā khelnā.</i>
Strictly	<i>sakht.</i>	To play cards	<i>tāsh khelnā.</i>
Forbidden	<i>mana.</i>	Rates	<i>bhāo.</i>
Tap	<i>bamba.</i>	Flour	<i>āfā.</i>
Complaint	<i>shikāyat.</i>	Rice	<i>chāwal.</i>

1. I admit that I made a mistake when settling up this account. 2. The bunia charged me twice over. 3. Tell the bunias in the camp not to give credit to the men, and that if they do we are not responsible for it. 4. They can neither report to the orderly-room, nor take a soldier to the Civil Court. 5. The interest they charge is very high, in no case

is one anna per rupee to be paid. 6. If they do that I will get them turned out of the lines. 7. The pay of a soldier is not to be wasted in that manner. 8. Gambling and card playing in the lines are strictly forbidden. 9. Clothes are not to be washed at the taps and no bathing is allowed there. 10. I heard a complaint about the bunia: they say that the ghee he has for sale is mixed with fat, and he charges more than the bazar rates for every thing. 11. Flour, rice, dal, ghee, etc., are to be had from the bunia in the lines. 12. The bazar chowdrie will supply all the rates required.

EXERCISE XXV.

Harness	<i>sāz.</i>	To cure	<i>achchhā honā.</i>
Girth	<i>taṅg.</i>	To clip	<i>kāṭnā.</i>
Tight	<i>taṅg.</i>	To be shod	<i>ke nal bandh-</i> <i>nā.</i>
Stirrup leather	<i>rakāb duāl.</i>	To rub	<i>malnā.</i>
Hole (in leather)	<i>ghar.</i>	To spur	<i>kāṅṭā lagānā.</i>
Bit	<i>dahāna.</i>	To whip	<i>chābuk mār-</i> <i>nā.</i>
Brick-bat	<i>pili matti.</i>	Tail	<i>dum.</i>
Mane	<i>āyāl.</i>	Neck rope	<i>agāri.</i>
Chestnut	<i>surang.</i>	Heel rope	<i>picchhāri.</i>
Shoe (horse)	<i>n'al.</i>	Hoof	<i>sum.</i>
Oil	<i>tel.</i>	Nosebag	<i>toṛā.</i>
Bucket	<i>bālṭi.</i>	Parched bar-	<i>ardāwā.</i>
Saddle cloth	<i>zin posh.</i>	ley	
Bran	<i>chokar.</i>	Grey	<i>ablaq.</i>
Dung	<i>līd.</i>	Bedding	<i>bichālī.</i>
To get a sore back	<i>kī pīṭh lagnā.</i>	(horse)	

1. The horse has a sore back. 2. Perhaps the harness does not fit him. 3. Will it take long to cure that wound?

4. This saddle is too big for him, get the girths a bit tighter.
 5. The stirrup leather is too long, get it shortened. 6. Make another hole in it. 7. Clean this bit with some brick-bat.
 8. Tell the syce to get the mane and tail of the chestnut pony clipped. 9. Keep the neck-rope longer than the heel rope. 10. How is it that the horse has dropped a shoe when it was only shod three days ago? 11. Rub some oil on the hoof. 12. Don't spur the horse but whip him. 13. Take off the saddle and rub the mare well. 14. Don't feed him in this bucket or all the gram will fall out, but feed him in a nose-bag. 15. This saddle cloth is dirty, get it washed. 16. When was the tin of saddle paste bought? 17. Give some parched barley and bran to the grey mare. 18. Remove the dung from the bedding of this horse.

EXERCISE XXVI.

Fort	<i>qil'a.</i>	To avoid	<i>bachnā.</i>
Strength, <i>f.</i>	<i>t'adād, najri.</i>	To return fire	<i>golion kā jawāb denā.</i>
Branch	<i>shākh, (f).</i>		
Bark, <i>f.</i>	<i>chhāl.</i>	To assemble	<i>jama' karnā.</i>
Direction	<i>tarāf (rasta).</i>	To storm	<i>halla karnā.</i>
Difficulty	<i>mushkil.</i>	Reorganized	<i>phir jama' kiyā.</i>
Casualty	<i>nuqṣān (murde aur zakhmi).</i>	Secured	<i>leliyā.</i>

1. During the night we advanced about ten miles. Avoiding the main road we went round the hills, and early in the morning reached the fort at which our artillery opened fire.
 2. Nothing was known about the strength of the enemy, but they returned our fire. 3. Patrols were sent out to the front to lay down branches, bark of trees, and stones, etc.,

to mark the direction. 4. As soon as the orders were received from the Army Head Quarters, the Divisional Commander assembled Officers commanding units in his tent and pointed out to them the difficulties of the attack. 5. The attacking force was to advance in such a way that the right flank was to be directed towards the top of the hill, while the left flank was to advance on the fort. 6. We stormed the position, but were driven back with heavy casualties. In the afternoon of the same day we reorganized our forces, charged the position again and secured it.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Aeroplane	<i>hawāī jahāz.</i>	Reach	<i>pahun̄ch, mā̄r.</i>
Means	<i>zaria'.</i>	In flames	<i>(shu'lon̄ men),</i> <i>jaltā huā.</i>
Reconnaissance	<i>dekh-bhāl.</i>	Accident	<i>hādiga.</i>
Present war	<i>maujūda laṛāī,</i> <i>yih laṛāī.</i>	Weapon	<i>hathyār.</i>
		To hover	<i>mandlānā.</i>

1. The aeroplane is the best means of reconnaissance in the present war. 2. An aeroplane was seen last night hovering over our camp, but owing to the absence of lights and noise it could not find our position. 3. It dropped a few bombs near the camp, but fortunately none of them caused any damage to us. 4. Our guns fired at it and although it tried to escape, it could not get out of their reach and fell to the ground in flames. 5. The pilot and the observer were both killed by the accident. 6. Lewis guns are the best weapons for use in aeroplanes. 7. All stationary camps or barracks should be provided with anti-aircraft guns. 8. Aeroplanes are also very useful for taking photographs of the enemy's position.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Under the com- mand of	<i>ke zer hukm.</i>	Dark	<i>andherā.</i>
Determination	<i>himmat, josh.</i>	Mist	<i>kohrā.</i>
Approach	<i>rasta.</i>	To fall back	<i>pichhe hatnā.</i>
Ford	<i>pāyāb.</i>	To dismount,	<i>utārnā.</i>
Close at hand	<i>pās hi.</i>	(tr.)	
		To loophole	<i>sandānbunānā.</i>

1. We captured the position and got a few guns and ammunition and a good number of prisoners. 2. They cast away their arms and ran towards the south. 3. The troops under the command of their Colonel went out of the Cantonment and formed line in the middle of the plain. 4. Before they could move towards the hill, they were attacked on every side by a great number of the enemy, who rushed at them with determination. 5. At 6-45 P.M. on Thursday, the 25th instant, we determined to attack them by the riverside. 6. You will fall back on the village, dismount your men and place them so as to cover the approaches to the ford. 7. Don't forget to loophole the walls of the houses and place your horses under cover, but close at hand. 8. If the enemy bring up their Artillery, you should not stop there, but should fall back on your supports and wait for the guns to come up. 9. The Captain of the supports with his men should march to the south as soon as possible. 10. At midnight we left the camp. It was a dark starless night, and it was very misty on the road. 11. Send out your men as skirmishers, and tell them to open fire. 12. Now re-form and cover the left flank of No. 2 Company.

EXERCISE XXIX.

Several	<i>kuchh, chand.</i>	Exhausted	<i>khoyā huā.</i>
Necessary	<i>zaruri.</i>	Energy	<i>tāqat, zor.</i>

Assault	<i>hamla.</i>	To occupy	<i>le lenā.</i>
Desperately	<i>jān tor kar.</i>	Pursuit	<i>picḥhā.</i>
To recruit	<i>tāza karnā,</i> <i>hāṣil karnā.</i>	Fugitive	<i>bhāgne wālā,</i> <i>bhāgā huā.</i>

1. On the same day a fight took place at B, 5 miles from D, between our advance guard, and a party of Germans, four of whom were killed and several wounded. The Gurkhas lost only one man killed and three wounded. 2. After a necessary but short delay to recruit the exhausted energies of the troops, we advanced towards the north where we joined the 3rd Division under the command of Sir Rose. His column already occupied a position on the left side of the fort, from whence on the 3rd of August a heavy fire was opened upon the city. 3. The firing was kept up until 8 A.M. next day, after which the assault was to be made, but in the early morning the enemy desperately attacked our front. 4. When the enemy were charged with the bayonet they took flight. 5. The cavalry were at once sent in pursuit, and coming up with the fugitives destroyed large numbers of them and took all their arms and ammunition.

EXERCISE XXX.

Recent	<i>hāl kā.</i>	To bivouac	<i>maqam karna.</i>
Fall, <i>f.</i>	<i>fataḥ.</i>	To give way	<i>rasta denā.</i>
Protected	<i>mahfūz.</i>	To hold out	<i>jama' rahna.</i>
Swamp	<i>daldal.</i>	At any cost	<i>jis tarah ho sa-</i> <i>ke.</i>
Flooded	<i>sailābi.</i>	Resistance	<i>muqābla.</i>
Obstinate	<i>sakht.</i>	To judge	<i>khayāl karnā,</i> <i>janchnā.</i>
Prudent	<i>munāsib.</i>		
To be informed	<i>ko khabar</i> <i>milnā.</i>		

i. On the 19th of July we were informed that encouraged by the recent fall of *G—*, a large army had collected near the village of *K—*, about ten miles to the north-east, with the object of advancing to the attack of *L—*. 2. On the night of the 13th the troops bivouaced at a village called *D—*. 3. As the fort of the enemy was protected by a swamp on one side, and by flooded meadows on the other, it was necessary at any cost to carry it by a frontal attack. 4. So obstinate was the resistance of the enemy that the general was obliged to send the 40th Pathans to support their comrades. 5. Presently the village was set on fire, but still the enemy held out, and it was not until all their guns had been put out of action that they gave way. 6. Although *W—* returned the fire, he found his little force weakened by the flight of the *S—* troops, who had fled on the first shot being fired. 7. Still the remaining gun was admirably served, and the handful of Pathans fought a noble battle until *W—*, finding his ammunition exhausted, judged it prudent to retreat

PART IV.

URDU EXERCISES.

EXERCISE I.

1. Huzūr, chhe bajē haiṅ, uṭhiyē. 2. Chhoṭī hāzrī taiyār hai ? 3. Hāzrī meṅ kyā kyā chizen lāe hō ? 4. Ṣāhib, chāe hai aur dō tōs haiṅ. 5. Ublē huē¹ andē kiyuṅ nahīṅ lāē ? 6. Achchhā, ab jā kar lē āo. 7. Āp kaisē andē pasand kartē haiṅ, sakht² yā ādhē ublē huē.³ 8. Dēkhō yih piyāla ṣāf nahīṅ hai, dhō kar jhāraṅ⁴ se poṅchhnā⁵ chāhiyē. 9. M'alūm hotā hai kih tumbhārā jhāraṅ ṣāf nahīṅ hai. 10. Hāṅ huzūr yih sach hai, dhōbī is daf'a jhāraṅ nahīṅ lāyā thā.

¹ Boiled. ² Hard. ³ Half boiled. ⁴ Duster. ⁵ To clean (to wipe).

EXERCISE II.

1. Kyā tum chāe banānā jāntē hō ? 2. Hāṅ Ṣāhib, pahlē chāe kī pattī¹ dō chamach chāe pochī² meṅ ḍāltā huṅ phir phuttā³ huā pānī ḍālkār dhāṅktā⁴ huṅ aur thoṛī dēr b'ād chamach sē hilā⁵ dētā huṅ. 3. Hāṅ yih ṭhīk hai, lēkin yād rakkho kih agar pānī khūb puṭā huā nahīṅ hogā to chāe mazedār⁶ nahīṅ hogī. 4. Ham miṣrī kam pītē haiṅ is liyē miṭhā kam ḍālā karo. 5. Hindustānī miṭhā ziyādah pītē haiṅ, woh chāe kā mazā⁷ nahīṅ letē balki dūdh aur miṣrī kā mazā letē haiṅ. 6. Kyā tum ko m'alūm hai kih b'az ṣāhib log karwī⁸ chāe pītē haiṅ ?

¹ Leaf.

² Teapot.

³ Boiling.

⁴ To cover, to put a cover on.

⁵ To shake (stir).

⁶ Tasty.

⁷ To enjoy taste of.

⁸ Bitter.

EXERCISE III.

1. Tōs achēhī tarah sēnkā¹ karo. 2. Jab tak surkh² na hō jāe makkhan wat lagāo. 3. Kek kē sāth mazā badalnē ko dō tōs zarur lāyā karo. 4. Dēkho chāe meṇ dhuēṅ³ kī bū⁴ hai, pānī khaulāte waqt ketlī⁵ kā muṅh baṇd rakkhā karo. 5. Kyā yih dudh tāza hai, chāe meṇ ḍālne sē pahlē garm kiyā thā yā nahīṅ? 6. Ḍālnē sē pahlē khub auṭāyā⁶ thā. 7. Kyā sabab⁷ hai kē malāi⁸ nahīṅ paṛī? 8. Ṣāhib, malāi to paṛī thī, magar main nē chāe meṇ nahīṅ ḍālī, merā kھیāl thā kih āp malāi pasand nahīṅ kartē. 9. Nahīṅ jī,⁹ ham ko malāi bahut pasand hai. 10. Huzūr bahut ṣāhib to dudh tak¹⁰ chāe meṇ nahīṅ ḍāltē be dudh kī chāe pītē haiṅ.

¹ To toast.² Red (brown).³ Smoke.⁴ Smell. ⁵ Kettle.⁶ To boil.⁷ (Cause), reason. ⁸ Cream.⁹ No man (while *jī nahīṅ* means, no sir).¹⁰ Even

EXERCISE IV.

1. Muṅh dhōnē¹ kē wāstē pānī taiyār hai, garm hai yā thandā? 2. Huzūr garm pānī rakkhā hai. 3. Ham garm pānī sē muṅh nahīṅ dhotē, ṣirf dānt² māṅjne³ ko thoṛā sā garm pānī māṅgtē haiṅ. 4. Hajāmat⁴ kē liyē bhī (also) garm pānī chahiyē. 5. Hajāmat banāne kā sab sāmān chhoṭī mez par rakkho. 6. Kyā nāi ustarē⁵ tez kar kē lāyā hai? 7. Yih ustarā ṣāf nahīṅ chaltā, tasmē⁶ par lagāo. 8. Āina⁷ to dēkho, kaisā mailā hai. 9. Hajāmat kā ṣābun⁸ aur burush kahāṅ hai? 10. Manjan⁹ yahaṅ sē haṭā dō. 11. Ispanj kahāṅ rakkhā hai? 12. Tauliā¹⁰ badal do, ṣāf nahīṅ hai.

¹ To wash the face.² Tooth.³ To wash.⁴ Shaving.⁵ Razor.⁶ Strap.⁷ Looking-glass.⁸ Soap.⁹ Tooth-powder.¹⁰ Towel.

EXERCISE V.

1. Wardī¹ kē kaprē nikāl kar *singār mēz*² par rakho. 2. Pahlē mōze⁸ pahnāo⁴ phir birjis dō. 3. Paṭṭiyān bāṇdho. 4. Narm⁵ kālar, *khākī* t̄ai aur pin bhī dō. 5. Qamīz⁶ kī āstīn⁷ *phaṭī hui*⁸ hai. 6. Jab dhobī kaprē lāyā kare to dekh liyā karo kih koi phaṭā to nahīn hai. 7. Agar baṭan ṭuṭā hō tō ṭāṅk⁹ diyā karo. 8. Banyān¹⁰ kī silāi¹¹ udhrī¹² tō nahīn. 9. Peṭī¹³ meṅ kirich¹⁴ sīdhī lagānā kal terhī¹⁵ thī. 10. Kirich¹⁴ kā miyān¹⁶ zarā ziyādāh ṣāf kiyā karō. 11. Sadrī¹⁷ kī jeb¹⁸ meṅ *chhoṭā chāqū* rakh do. 12. *Hāth kī gharī*¹⁹ kahān hai? 13. Yih rūmāl²⁰ ṣāf nahīn hai dūsra lāo. 14. Reshmī²¹ rūmāl kahān haiṅ yih sūti²² nahīn *chāhiye*. 15. Barsāti²³ daftar ko bhej denā.

1 Uniform.	2 Dressing table.	3 Socks.	4 To make to wear.
5 Soft.	6 Shirt.	7 Sleeve.	8 Torn.
9 To stitch.	10 Vest.	11 Sewing.	12 To be unstitched.
13 Belt.	14 Sword.	15 Crooked.	16 Scabbard.
17 Waist-coat.	18 Pocket.	19 Wrist watch.	20 Handkerchief.
21 Silken.	22 Of cotton.	23 Waterproof.	

EXERCISE VI.

1. Boot kī lais taṅg¹ bāṇdho. 2. Boot utārne se pahle lais ko *khūb dhilā*² karo. 3. Itnī zor se mat khaiṅcho. 4. Pahnāne se pahle boot jhārā³ karo. 5. Kyā tum ne āj boot ṣāf kiyā thā? 6. Kal boot meṅ pahle ṣābun denā phir pālīsh lagānā. 7. Yih boot kiyuṅ kālā hotā jātā hai, tum is par kaunsi pālīsh lagāte ho? 8. Kyā tum ne yih pālīsh *khud*⁴ banāi hai? 9. Ek ḍibya⁵ pālīsh kā dām kyā hai? 10. Yih lais ṭhīk nahīn ḍālī hai, phir sē ḍālo. 11. Is jūtē kā panja⁶ taṅg hai. 12. Kāle jūte kā talā⁷ phat gayā hai, dūsra lag-

1 Tight.	2 Loose.	3 To dust.	4 Self.
5 Tin (casket).	6 Toe.	7 Sole.	

wāo. 13. Eriaṅ¹ badalwāne kī zarūrāt² nahīn, sirf hāf-sol lagwā do. 14. Mochī sē kahnā kih kisī waqt ākar hamārā nāp⁸ le le, aur ek polo kā boot banā de.

¹ Heels.

² Necessity.

³ Measurement.

EXERCISE VII.

1. Moze utār kar pahle dhūp meṅ ḍālo, phir almārī meṅ rakkho. 2. Yih kaunse moze haiṅ, ham yih nahīn māṅgte, dusre lāo. 3. Dhārī dār¹ moze nikālo. 4. Yih moze phir sē rafū karo.² 5. Jis raṅg³ kā moza ho usī raṅg kē ḍore⁴ sē rafū karnā chāhiye. 6. Tum jānte ho yih moze kahān bikte⁵ haiṅ. 7. Aisē chhe joṛī⁶ moze hamārē wāṣṭe kharid⁷ lāo. 8. Inkā dām bāra āne fī⁸ joṛī hai. 9. Ṣāhib in kā nāp kiyā hai? 10. Nambar nau ke moze haiṅ. 11. Hān khūb yād āyā, ek joṛī moza band⁹ bhī zarūr lānā. 12. Ek darḷan¹⁰ banyān aur chhe darāzeṅ¹¹ bhī letē ānā. 13. Āp banyān aur darāzeṅ unī¹² māṅgtē haiṅ yā sutī.

¹ Striped. ² Darn. ³ Colour. ⁴ Thread. ⁵ To be sold.

⁶ Pair. ⁷ To buy. ⁸ Per. ⁹ Sock-suspender. ¹⁰ Dozen.

¹¹ Drawers.

¹² Woolien.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. Āj shām kē khānē kē wāṣṭē kyā hai? 2. Do mehmān¹ āj rāt ko āenge. 3. Pahlē shorba² do, kuchh machhli³ do, ublā gosht⁴ aur gājar⁵ do, murghī⁶ do. 4. Yih pudding kis chīz kī banī hai? 5. Yih ālū achchhē nahīn, aur piyaz⁷ bhī kharāb hai. 6. Panīr⁸ achchhā hai. 7. Namakdān⁹ meṅ namak¹⁰ nahīn, namak, gol mirch¹¹ aur kuchh rāi¹² lāo. 8. Agar kuchh achhār¹³ yā murrabb'a¹⁴ mil saktā hai to lāo.

¹ Guest. ² Soup. ³ Fish. ⁴ Boiled meat. ⁵ Carrot.

⁶ Fowl. ⁷ Onion. ⁸ Cheese. ⁹ Salt cellar. ¹⁰ Salt.

¹¹ Pepper. ¹² Mustard. ¹³ Pickles. ¹⁴ Jam.

9. Ham lāl mirch¹ nahin mangtē haiṅ. 10. Yih sabzī² kahāṅ sē lāe ho ? 11. Is kāri meṅ itnā maṣāla³ kiyuṅ ḍālā hai ? 12. Is pānī kā mazā⁴ achchhā nahin. kyā tum ne khaulāyā thā ? 13. Achchhā rahne do kuchh sodā hī dedo. 14. Ek nimbū⁵ kāt kar sharbat⁶ banāo. 15. Kuchh miṣrī ḍālo aur chamach sē milā do. 16. Chāṅḍī⁷ ka chamach, kaṅṭā, aur chhurī mez par napkin ke pās rakho.

¹ Chillies.

² Vegetable.

³ Spices.

⁴ Taste.

⁵ Lemon.

⁶ Syrup.

⁷ Silver.

EXERCISE IX.

1. Syce ko hukm do kih bara bajē ghorā yahāṅ lāe. 2. Naī zīn kiyuṅ lagāī hai purānī kahāṅ hai ? 3. Dekho to yih ghorā kiyuṅ itnā ḍublā¹ hotā jātā hai ? 4. Rāt ko kitni der maltē² ho ? 5. Tumhārā aṣṭabal³ bahut mailā hai. 6. Yih dahānā⁴ ṣāf nahin hai. 7. Suruṅ⁵ ghorē kī jhūl kahāṅ hai ? 8. Sāz⁶ meṅ ṣābūn do. 9. Rikāb doāl⁷-rās⁸ aur nukte⁹ kī marammat¹⁰ karāo. 10. Pahlē yahaṅ ek mekh¹¹ gāro¹² phir ghorā bāṅḍhnā. 11. Gāri nikāl kar joto.¹³ 12. Ghorē kē khānē kī chizen jau¹⁴-ardawa¹⁵-chokar¹⁶ aur jai¹⁷ waghaira¹⁸ haiṅ. 13. Haftē meṅ do tīn dafā alsī¹⁹ bhī de diyā karo. 14. Namak kā ḍhelā²⁰ aṣṭabal kē bāṅs²¹ meṅ laṭkā do ghorā āp chāṭ²² legā. 15. Agle pāoṅ kā nāl gir gayā hai nāl baṅḍ ko kah do kih kal ṣubḥ tak lagā de. 16. Bichālī meṅ sē bahut bad bū²³ ātī hai dhūp meṅ sukhāo.²⁴ 17. Zīn kī gaddī²⁵ bahut sakht hai, is kē nichē yā to kambal lagāo yā namda.²⁶ 18. Rikāben zarā lambī karo.

¹ Lean.

² To rub.

³ Stable.

⁴ Bit.

⁵ Chestnut.

⁶ Harness.

⁷ Stirrup-leather.

⁸ Rein.

⁹ Head collar.

¹⁰ Mending.

¹¹ Peg.

¹² Drive in.

¹³ To harness.

¹⁴ Barley.

¹⁵ Parched-barley.

¹⁶ Bran.

¹⁷ Oats.

¹⁸ Etc.

¹⁹ Linseed.

²⁰ Lump.

²¹ Bamboo.

²² To lick.

²³ Bad smell.

²⁴ To dry (tr).

²⁵ Padding.

²⁶ Felt.

EXERCISE X.

1. Yih rangrūt kis nē bhejē haiñ ? 2. Achchhā andar bulāo.
 3. Kapre utāro,¹ sharmāo² mat, jaldī karo. 4. Tumbhārā qad³
 kuchh chhoṭā m'alūm hotā hai. 5. Nāp lākar is ādmī kā
 qad nāpo.⁴ 6. Uski chhātī⁵ kī chaurāī⁶ kyā hai ? 7. Uski
 nazār⁷ kaisī hai ? 8. Ek ankh⁸ band karo aur hamārī ṭaraf
 dekho. 9. Daiñ ankh kholo aur bāñ band karo 10. Idhar
 dekho, batāo is kāghaz par kitnē nuqtē⁹ haiñ. 11. Ek
 lambā sāṅs¹⁰ to lo, khāṅso,¹¹ sāṅs nikāl do phir khāṅso. 12.
 Kyā tum kabhi bīmār huē thē ? 13. Yih nishān¹² kaisē haiñ ?
 14. Yih choṭ¹³ kaisē lagī thī ? 15. Yih goli kā nishān nahīñ
 hai. 16. Muñh¹⁴ kholo aur zabān¹⁵ bāhar nikālo. 17.
 Tumbhārī 'umr¹⁶ kyā hai ? 18. Kyā tumheñ m'alūm nahīñ
 kih fauj¹⁷ meñ bhartī honē kē liyē kam sē kam¹⁸ sola sāl
 aur ziyāda sē ziyāda¹⁹ pachchīs sāl kī 'umr honā chāhiye ?
 19. Kyā tum kuchh likh pañh sakte ho ? 20. Hāñ ham
 tumko daftar meñ likhnē pañhnē kē kām par lagā deṅgē.
 21. Sipāhī kī ṭalab²⁰ kē 'alāwa das rupai mahīna allowance
 bhī milegā.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1 To take off. | 2 To be ashamed. | 3 (Stature) height. | 4 Measure. |
| 5 Chest. | 6 Breadth. | 7 Sight. | 8 Eye. |
| 9 Dots. | 10 Breath. | 11 Cough. | 12 Mark. |
| 13 To be hurt. | 14 Mouth. | 15 Tongue. | 16 Age. |
| 17 Army. | 18 At the least. | 19 At the most. | 20 Pay. |

EXERCISE XI.

1. Kyā darzī āyā hai, nayā suit lāyā hai ? 2. Hāñ ṣāhib,
 pahnā¹ kar dekhnā chāhtā hai. 3. Achchhā andar ānē do.
 4. Yih koṭ monḍhē² par sē dabātā hai,³ hāñ ḍhilā⁴ kar do.
 5. Ṣāhib baghal⁵ meñ sē ḍhilā hogā. 6. Āstīn⁶ bhī thoṛī
 nīchī kar do. 7. Koi baṛā āina⁷ ho to lē āo. 8. Kamar⁸

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|
| 1 To make to wear. | 2 Shoulder. | 3 To pinch. | 4 Loose. |
| 5 Armpit. | 6 Sleeve. | 7 Looking-glass. | 8 Back. |

par kuchh jhol¹ bhī hai, sab jagah nishān² lagā lo. 9. Main nē nishān lagā liyā hai, āp utār dāliye. 10. Āj shām ko is ko khol dūngā³ aur kal ṣubh phir kacchā⁴ pah-nāūngā. 11. Kyā tumhāre pās sui⁵ dorā⁶ bhī hai, agar ho to zarā yih baṭan bhī ṭānk do.⁷ 12. Hazūr yih baṭan bahut barā hai, is kāj⁸ meṅ nahiṅ āegā. 13. Kyā tumhāre pās fita⁹ hai, ek qamīz kā nāp lelo, khāki raṅg kī ho aur wardī kē koṭ kē badle pahnī jā sake. 14. Falālain kī banāūn yā khāki mārkin kī. 15. Tin khāki zīn¹⁰ kē jaṅgiye bhī banā do. 16. Yih darāzeṅ le jāo inko rafū¹¹ karke jaldī bhej do. 17. Hāṅ is koṭ ko zarā dhīlā¹² bhī kar¹³ denā aur andar se jo astar¹⁴ phaṭ gayā¹⁵ hai uskī marammat¹⁶ karnā aur khāki dorē sē sinā. 18. Ek garam birjis kī silāi¹⁷ kyā logē? 19. Birjis aisī acchhī kāṭnā kē bilkul ṭhīk ājāe. 20. Hamārī pinḍlī¹⁸ hamārī eṛī sē chhoṭī nahiṅ hai. 21. Patloon aur sadrī ke baṭan ṭūṭ gae haiṅ, ṭānk do.

¹ Bagging.

² Mark.

³ To unstitch.

⁴ Tacked.

⁵ Needle.

⁶ Thread.

⁷ To stitch.

⁸ Button-hole.

⁹ Tape.

¹⁰ Drill.

¹¹ To darn.

¹² To let out.

¹³ Lining.

¹⁴ To be torn.

¹⁵ Repair (mending).

¹⁶ Wages for sewing.

¹⁷ Calf (of leg).

EXERCISE XII.

1. Mochī kī dūkān bāzār meṅ kahāṅ hai? 2. Tum mochī ho, tumhārī dūkān meṅ kitnē kāriṅgar¹ kām karte haiṅ, ājkal kitnā kām hai? 3. Ham ko ek jūtā banwānā hai, kyā tum jaldī banākar dē sakte ho? 4. Ek joṛī² boot kā kyā dām logē? 5. Śāhib āj kal chamṛā larāi kē sabab³ sē bahut mahṅā ho gayā hai. 6. Āj kal jūte meṅ naf'a⁴ to kyā miltā hai, magar hāṅ guzara⁵ hue jātā hai. 7. Āp apnē pair kā nāp dedijiye. 8. Is brown boot meṅ nai eṛī lagā do, talā⁶

¹ Workman.

² Pair.

³ Cause.

⁴ Profit.

⁵ Livelihood.

⁶ Sole.

to abhī maz̄boṭ hai. 9. Is phūldār¹ jūtē kī marammat jaldī kar do. 10. Yih jūtā to bahut aḥḥhā hai magar panja² dabātā³ hai. 11. Dūsrē jūtē kā ‘shep’ aḥḥhā hai magar nok⁴ bahut patli⁵ hai. 12. Ek to is jūtē kī eṛī bahut uṇḥī hai dūsrē maz̄būṭ bhī nahīn hai. 13. Polo kā jūtā bhī banā saktē ho? 14. Hāṇ Ṣāḥib, kālā ḥāhiyē yā brown? 15. Wārnish to bahut mahṅī hai, agar kahiye to wilāyati ḥamṛē kī gurgābi⁶ banā dūṇ. 16. Nahīn rabar kā talā lagā kar safed kirmich⁷ kā ek joṛa tennis kē liye banā do. 17. Is jūtē kā ḥamṛā kiyuṇ tarak⁸ gayā hai? 18. Ṣāḥib ek to ḥamṛā desī thā dūstre beare nē is par raṅg lagāyā hai polish nahīn lagāī. 19. Kyā ḥuzūr ko m‘alūm nahīn kih jab yih log raṅg banāte haiṅ to us meṅ acid bhī ḍalte haiṅ? 20. Acid ḍālnē sē jūtā tarak jātā hai. 21. Cānpore kā ḥamṛā bahut narm aur ḥamakdār hotā hai. 22. Mahṅā bhī bahut miltā hai.

¹ Brogue.

² Toe.

³ To press (to be tight).

⁴ Point.

⁵ Thin.

⁶ Court shoes.

⁷ Canvas.

⁸ Crack.

EXERCISE XIII.

1. Ardālī āyā hai aur kahtā hai kih ham abhī station sē āye haiṅ, bābū nē jawāb diyā hai kih Calcutte ko gārī nau bajkar bīs minit par¹ ḥhūṭegī.² 2. Tum nē koi fāltū³ kambal bhī rakh liyā hai, rāste meṅ sardi⁴ hogī, jab gārī ḥhaltī hai to ṭhandī hawā andar ātī hai. 3. Khachchar gārī barāmde kē sāmne lē āo, yih tinoṅ baks us par rakho, sab ḥizon ko gin⁵ lo, bistar kē ‘alāwa⁶ pāṅḥ bandal haiṅ. 4. Tum khud is gārī kē sāth station jāo, koi ḥiz rāste meṅ girā na denā, hamāre pahūṅhnē sē pahlē ek ṭicket hamārē wāṣṭē aur ek apnē liyē kharīd lenā.⁷ 5. Yih ḍāk gārī⁸ hai is par

¹ Twenty past nine.

² Start.

³ Spare.

⁴ Cold.

⁵ To count.

⁶ Besides.

⁷ To buy.

⁸ Mail train.

bahut bhīr¹ hogī. khābardār koi chīz na jāti rahe. 6. Ham rāste meṅ ek din kē liyē Lucknow ṭhairēngē, sunā hai kih yih bādshāhī shahr hai aur wahān bahut purānī imāraten² haiṅ, āp ko mālūm hai kih gārī kal kitnē bajē wahān pahūnchegī ? 7. Kyā koi gārī lar³ gai hai ? 8. Hān ṣāhib ek māl gārī⁴ Sahāranpore aur Ambāle kē darmiyān musāfir gārī⁵ sē lar gai. 9. Yih tār bābū kī ghaflat⁶ kā natīja⁷ hai. 10. Lekin hamārā khīyāl thā kih Sahāranpūr aur Ambāle kē darmiyān dohrī⁸ lain hai. 11. In baksoṅ ko buk karā do. 12. In kā wazan⁹ kyā hai ?

- 1 Crowd (rush). 2 Buildings. 3 Collide. 4 Goods train.
5 Passenger train. 6 Neglect. 7 Result. 8 Double.
9 Weight.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. Ohdēdāron kō ḥukam dō kih paṛāo kē andar kī lakṛī sīrf bawarchī khānon kē wāṣṭē istēmāl karēṅ.¹ 2. Langarī kō ḥukam dō kih thoṛī lakṛī jalāyā karē, chūlhā² bahut barā hai iskē talāwa tawā³ bhī bhārī hai. 3. Āṭā gūndhnē⁴ kē liyē kitnē barē bartan kī zarūrat hai ? 4. Woh chapātiyān bahut moṭī moṭī pakātā hai. 5. Sipāhion ko shikāyat hai kih roṭiān kachchī⁵ rah jāti haiṅ. 6. Kitnē Bhishtī hamāre sāth camp ko challenge, unkī rassīān⁶ lambī aur mazboot⁷ hon tā kih bhārī ḍol⁷ sambhāl⁸ sakeṅ. 7. Ghoroṅ kē liyē barī bāltion⁹ meṅ pānī bhar diyā jāe, bambē¹⁰ par sab ko ek sāth pānī pilānā mushkil hai. 8. Agar kūeṅ meṅ gadla¹¹ pānī nahīn hai to bhar lo, warna¹² chashme¹³ sē lāo. 9. Dhobion ko na to camp kē andar kapṛē dhonē do na sūkhāne¹⁴

- 1 Use. 2 Oven (hearth). 3 Iron pan for baking chapatis.
4 To knead. 5 Not properly baked.
6 Ropes 7 Bucket (for drawing water only).
8 To bear the strain of. 9 Bucket. 10 Pipe.
11 Muddy. 12 Otherwise. 13 Spring. 14 To dry.

do. 10. Yih nālīān¹ bahut maili haiñ, doctor ṣāḥib kahtē thē kih agar ṣafāi ṭhīk ṭhīk nahiñ hogī to bimārī² phailne³ kā ḍar hai. 11. In nālīoñ ko har roz subh ko dhulwāo aur fanil chhirakwāo.⁴ 12. Āj kal chhaonī meñ haize⁵ aur ṭā'un⁶ kā zor hai is liyē sipāhioñ kē wāstē bāzār band hai.

¹ Drains.

² Sickness.

³ Spread.

⁴ To make to sprinkle.

⁵ Cholera.

⁶ Plague.

EXERCISE XV.

1. Patroloñ kī report sē yih zāhir¹ hotā hai kih dushman retire hogae haiñ. 2. Kamp kē andar do kūeñ haiñ jin sē do hazār admīoñ ko āsānī² sē pānī mil saktā hai. 3. Jawānoñ ko chāhiye kih na to rāt kē waqt bāt chīt karen aur na āg jalāeñ yā tambākū pīyeñ.³ 4. Agarchi⁴ dushman nē hamārē picquet par ṣirf do sau gaz sē fire kī lēkin phir bhī,⁵ golī kisī kē pās tak nahiñ pahūñchī. 5. *Kam se kam*⁶ kitne ūñṭ aur khachchar ek Company kā boj⁷ le jā sakeñge ? 6. Jam'adār Ṣāḥib, karnail ṣāḥib ne yih ḥukam diyā hai kih āp apnī section ko lē kar jhāriñ⁸ ke bīch sē hotē hūe pahār kī dāiñ ṭaraf advance karen. 7. Ek din hamārī palṭan kā ek sipāhī jo pānī bharne kē liyē naddī ke kināre tak gayā thā daurā huā āyā aur kahā kih maiñ nē dushman kē ek scout ko naddī kē parli ṭaraf naqsha⁹ banātē dekhā hai. 8. Ek din subh ko yih khabar āī kih dushman apnī position ko chhor kar khule maidān meñ ā gayā hai. 9. Karnail Young ṣāḥib apnī palṭan ko lekar qil'e kā muḥāṣra¹⁰ karnē ko rawāna hūe.¹¹ 10. Dushman nē ek muqām par pāoñ jamā¹² kar muqābla¹³ karnē kā irāda¹⁴ kyā.

¹ Evident.

² Easily.

³ To smoke.

⁴ Although.

⁵ Still.

⁶ At the least.

⁷ Load.

⁸ Bushes.

⁹ Sketch.

¹⁰ Siege.

¹¹ To start.

¹² Firmly.

¹³ To resist.

¹⁴ Intention.

EXERCISE XVI.

1. Palṭan kal ṣubḥ kitnē bajē rout march par jāēgi ? 2. Dushman ke bhāgne kī khabar sunkar hamārī fauj nē unpar ḥamla kar diyā aur āsānī se¹ fatḥ² ḥāṣil kī. 3. Unkī kai topeṅ, bahut goli bārūd aur be shumār³ qaidī hamārē hāth āe. 4. Har ek ādmī ko na ṣirf ek fāltū⁴ kambal milegā balki ek joṛī moza bhī milegā. 5. Āj sab ādmī morḥe banānē kī practice kē liyē jāeṅgē, har ek ādmī ko ek ek pharwā,⁵ belcha⁶ aur gainṭī⁷ de do. 6. Har ek khandaq⁸ kam sē kam ek gaz gahrī honī chāhiyē tāki ādmī kharē ho kar fire kar sakeṅ. 7. Jam'adār Ṣāhib, yih kḥiyāl rakhiye kih āp ke ādmī faṣlon⁹ waghaira kā nuqsān na karen, nahin to sarkār ko sab ke dām dene paregā. 8. Faṣal ṭaiyār hai aur ek section ek khet meṅ āsānī sē chhup saktā hai. 9. Jab dekh bhāl¹⁰ kē liyē jāo to apnā ghorā kisi jhārī¹¹ meṅ chhupā do. 10. Unchī nīchī zamīn¹² kī parwa mat karo.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ¹ Easily. | ² Victory. | ³ Countless. | ⁴ Spare. |
| ⁵ Spade. | ⁶ Shovel. | ⁷ Pick-axe. | ⁸ Ditch. |
| ⁹ Crops. | ¹⁰ Reconnaissance. | ¹¹ Bush. | ¹² Rough ground. |

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Jhandī dikhānē sē pahlē koi ādmī goli na chalāe. 2. Ṣūbedār Ṣāhib, kal manūvār meṅ jānā hogā yih āpki zimewārī¹ hai kih sab sipāhion kī wardī kā sāmān durust² hō. 3. Palṭan nē tin mīl sarak par kūch kiyā aur phir dāhnē hāth ek gāon kī ṭaraf jo unchī zamīn par thā ghūmī.³ 4. Ek santrī kueṅ par lagā do aur usko ḥukam do kih kisi ādmī ko wahāṅ na to nahānē⁴ dē aur na kaprē dhonē dē. 5. Jab parāo par pahūncho to dekho kih picket thik thik jagah par haiṅ yā nahin. 6. Patrol kē jawānon ko pahūnchkar pahlē zamīn kā mulāḥza⁵ karnā chāhiye phir mulk ko

- ¹ Responsibility. ² Right, correct. ³ Turned. ⁴ To bathe. ⁵ Visit.

aur dushman ko dekhnā chāhiyē. 7. Pānī kī jagah kē pās qadmon¹ kē nishān² aur rākh³ waghaira sē dushman kā pata mil saktā hai. 8. Kal kūch karnē sē ādhā ghanṭa pahlē ham kuartar guard ko āengē, hamārē ānē sē pahlē sab sāmān gārīṇ par ladā⁴ rahē. 9. Sab ādmī apnē sāth do do din kā rāshan le jāenge, magar koṭ māster ṣāhib āgē jā kar khach-charon kē liyē chārē⁵ kā band-o-bast karenge.

¹ Steps. ² (Sign) mark. ³ Ashes. ⁴ Loaded. ⁵ Fodder.

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. Āp kī palṭan kē kitnē jawān is laṛāi men zakhmī¹ hūe haiṅ? 2. Ṣubedār Ṣāhib kē kahāṅ zakhm lagā hai? 3. Zakhm halkā² hai yā mohlik?³ 4. Kyā ab tak khūn⁴ jāri⁵ hai? 5. In zakhmon par dho kar paṭṭī⁶ bāndh do. 6. Jab tum us pahārī kē jonūb⁷ men pahūnchoge to tum ko ek ṭilā⁸ milegā, wahāṅ kuchh der *dam lene*⁹ kē b'ad dāiṅ ṭaraf kachchī sarak par sē ho kar kheton¹⁰ men chalē jānā. 7. Koi tīn mil maghrib¹¹ kī ṭaraf jānē kē b'ad zakhmī sipāhīon ko wahāṅ chhor denā. 8. Dushman nē hamārē morchon kē nazdik pahunchkar saṅgīnon sē ḥamla kiyā. 9. Ham nē unki pānch¹² topeṅ aur bahut amunition par *qabza kiyā*¹² aur pānch¹² afsar aur pachās jawānon ko qaid kar liyā. 10. Chūnke dushman kē bāen flank par naddī¹³ thī is liyē ham nē uskē dāen flank par ḥamla karnā ṭhik samjhā. 11. Ṣubedār Ṣāhib nē ham ko ḥukm diyā hai kih jawānon ko shahr men jānā man'a¹⁴ hai. 12. Kal rout march kā ḥukm milā hai, sab band-o-bast karo.

¹ Wounded.

² Slight.

³ Fatal.

⁴ Blood.

⁵ Flowing.

⁶ Bandage.

⁷ South.

⁸ Mound.

⁹ To recover breath.

¹⁰ Cultivated fields.

¹¹ West.

¹² To take possession of.

¹³ Stream.

¹⁴ Forbidden.

PART V.

CLASSIFIED VOCABULARY.

1. RANKS.

<p>Recruit <i>rangrūt.</i></p> <p>Soldier, I. <i>sipāhi.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">„ C. <i>sawār.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">„ E. <i>gorā.</i></p> <p>Orderly <i>ardali.</i></p> <p>Corporal <i>nāyak</i></p> <p>Sergeant, I. <i>havaldār.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">„ C. <i>dafedār.</i></p> <p>N.-C.O. <i>ohdedār.</i></p> <p>Indian Officer <i>sardār.</i></p> <p>I.O. with } I. <i>jamādār.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">1 star } C. „</p> <p>I.O. with } I. <i>ṣubedār.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">2 stars } C. <i>rasāedār.</i></p> <p>I.O. with } C. <i>risāldār.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">3 stars }</p> <p>Instructor <i>sikhānewālā.</i></p>	<p>Senior I. } I. <i>ṣubedār major.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">O. with } C. <i>risāldār major.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">1 crown }</p> <p>Officer <i>aṣsar.</i></p> <p>Adjutant <i>aḷitan.</i></p> <p>O.C. <i>kamān aṣsar.</i></p> <p>Colonel <i>karnail.</i></p> <p>General <i>jarnail.</i></p> <p>Commander- in-Chief <i>jangi lāt.</i></p> <p>Viceroy <i>mulki lāt.</i></p> <p>King <i>bādshāh.</i></p> <p>Emperor <i>shāhīnshāh.</i></p> <p>Queen <i>malika.</i></p> <p>Princess <i>shāhzhādi.</i></p> <p>Prince <i>shāhzhāda.</i></p>
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2. ARMS.

<p>Arms <i>hathyār.</i></p> <p>Cannon, <i>f.</i> <i>tōp.</i></p>	<p>Cannon ball, <i>tōp kā golā.</i></p> <p>Shell</p>
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I. Infantry. C. Cavalry. E. English.

Gun (big)	<i>tōp.</i>	Sword, Eng. <i>f.</i>	<i>kirch.</i>
Gun (shot), <i>f.</i>	<i>bānduq</i>	„ Ind. „ <i>f.</i>	<i>talwār.</i>
Cartridge	<i>kārtūs.</i>	Scabbard	<i>miyān.</i>
„ blank	<i>shalki kārtūs.</i>	Edge.	<i>dhār.</i>
„ case	<i>khāli kārtūs.</i>	Point. <i>f.</i>	<i>nok.</i>
(empty)		Handle	<i>dasta.</i>
Bullet	<i>goli.</i>	Hilt	<i>qabza.</i>
Shot	<i>chharra.</i>	Bayonet, <i>f.</i>	<i>sangin.</i>
Powder, <i>f.</i>	<i>bārūd.</i>	Knife	<i>chāqu.</i>
Cap	<i>topi.</i>	Dagger	<i>khanjar.</i>
Rifle, <i>f.</i>	<i>rafal.</i>	Blade	<i>phal.</i>
Butt	<i>kunda.</i>	Spear, Lance	<i>nezā, ballam</i>
Barrel	<i>nali.</i>	Axe	<i>kulhāri.</i>
Sight	<i>sāit.</i>	Shovel	<i>belcha.</i>
Cock	<i>ghoṛā.</i>	Spade	<i>pharwā.</i>
Trigger	<i>lablabi.</i>	Pick-axe	<i>gainṭi.</i>
Bolt	<i>bolt, chatkhani.</i>	Instrument, } <i>auzār.</i>	
Ramrod	<i>gaz.</i>	Tools	
Pistol	<i>pistaul.</i>	Wire	<i>tār.</i>
Revolver	<i>tapancha.</i>	Flag	<i>jhandi.</i>
Ammunition	<i>goli bārūd.</i>		

3. ARMY.

Advanced	<i>harāwal.</i>	Party	<i>ṭoli.</i>
guard		Regiment, <i>f.</i>	<i>paltan.</i>
Army, <i>f.</i>	<i>fauj.</i>	„ I.	<i>kāli paltan.</i>
Artillery	<i>tōpkhāna.</i>	„ E.	<i>gorā paltan.</i>
Battery	<i>bātri.</i>	Rear guard	<i>chandāwal.</i>
Cavalry, I.	<i>risāla.</i>	Sappers and <i>safar mainā.</i>	
„ E.	<i>rijban.</i>	miners	
Detachment	<i>dasta.</i>	Support	<i>kumki fauj.</i>
Garrison	<i>qile ki fauj.</i>	(army)	

4. ACCOUTREMENTS (*Equipment*).

Accoutrements	<i>wardi kā</i> <i>sāmān.</i>	Crown	<i>tāj.</i>
Badge	<i>billā.</i>	Cup	<i>piyālā.</i>
G.C. badge	<i>nek chalni kā</i> <i>billā.</i>	Entrenching tools	<i>morchā bānāne</i> <i>ke auzār.</i>
Bag (small)	<i>tharīl.</i>	Equipment	<i>sāmān.</i>
„ (big)	<i>tharīlā.</i>	Haversack	<i>jholā.</i>
Belt	<i>petī.</i>	Kettle	<i>kelli.</i>
Cross-belt	<i>partalā.</i>	Kit	<i>sāmān.</i>
Bottle, <i>f.</i>	<i>botal.</i>	Medal	<i>taghma, tamgha.</i>
Boots	<i>boot, jutā.</i>	Pouch	<i>toshdān.</i>
Buckle	<i>bukswā.</i>	Star	<i>sitārā.</i>
Bucket	<i>bālti.</i>	Strap	<i>tasmā.</i>
„ for drawing water	<i>dol.</i>	Telescope, <i>f.</i>	<i>dūr-bīn.</i>
		Uniform	<i>wardi.</i>
		Water-proof	<i>barsāti.</i>

5. CLOTHING.

Vest, <i>f.</i>	<i>banyān.</i>	Bedding	<i>bistar.</i>
Drawers, <i>f.</i>	<i>drāz.</i>	Chain, <i>f.</i>	<i>zanjir.</i>
Shirt, <i>f.</i>	<i>gamiz.</i>	Turban	<i>pagri, sāfa.</i>
Waistcoat	<i>sadri.</i>	Cap, hat	<i>lopi.</i>
Coat	<i>koṭ.</i>	Button	<i>batan.</i>
Overcoat	<i>barā koṭ.</i>	Blanket	<i>kambal.</i>
Mackintosh	<i>barsāti.</i>	Sheet, <i>f.</i>	<i>chādar.</i>
Pantaloon, <i>f.</i>	<i>patloon.</i>	Pillow	<i>takya.</i>
Breeches, <i>f.</i>	<i>birjis.</i>	Pillow case	<i>takye kā ghilāf.</i>
Socks	<i>moze.</i>	Carpet	<i>dari.</i>
Putties	<i>pattiān.</i>	Mattress, <i>f.</i>	<i>toshak.</i>
Boot	<i>jute.</i>	Cushion	<i>gaddi.</i>
Bundle	<i>gathri.</i>	Quilt	<i>lihāf.</i>
Pocket, <i>f.</i>	<i>jeb.</i>		

Towel	<i>taulia.</i>	Handkerchief	<i>rāmāl.</i>
Needle	<i>sūi.</i>	Lining	<i>astar.</i>
Thread	<i>tāgā, dhāgā.</i>	Ribbon	<i>fita.</i>
Scissors	<i>qaiñchi.</i>	Spur	<i>kāñtā.</i>
Glove	<i>dastāna.</i>	Basin	<i>chilumchi.</i>

6. EATING AND DRINKING.

Bread	<i>roti.</i>	Cold	<i>thandā.</i>
Breakfast	<i>hāzri.</i>	Hot	<i>garm.</i>
Broth, Soup	<i>shorba.</i>	Saltish	<i>namkin.</i>
Butter	<i>makkhan.</i>	Sour	<i>khatta.</i>
Cheese	<i>paneer.</i>	Egg	<i>andā.</i>
Salt	<i>namak.</i>	Fish	<i>machhli.</i>
Pepper, <i>f.</i>	<i>gol mirch.</i>	Fowl	<i>murghi.</i>
Mustard	<i>rāi.</i>	Milk	<i>dudh.</i>
Potato	<i>ālu.</i>	Rice	<i>chāwal.</i>
Cup	<i>piyāla.</i>	Plate	<i>rakābi.</i>
Sugar	<i>chini.</i>	Vinegar	<i>sirkā.</i>
Wine, <i>f.</i>	<i>sharāb.</i>	Pickles	<i>achār.</i>
Fork	<i>kāñtā.</i>	Jam	<i>murraba.</i>
Knife	<i>chhuri</i>	Spoon	<i>chamcha.</i>

7. PARTS OF BODY.

Ankle	<i>takhna.</i>	Body	<i>badan.</i>
Arm	<i>bāzu.</i>	Bone	<i>haddi.</i>
Arm (fore), <i>f.</i>	<i>bāñh.</i>	„ (cannon)	<i>natī.</i>
Armpit, <i>f.</i>	<i>baghal.</i>	Bowels	<i>antriyān.</i>
Back, <i>f.</i>	<i>pith.</i>	Brain	<i>bhejā, magh.</i>
Beard	<i>dārhi.</i>	Breast	<i>chhāti.</i>
Belly	<i>pet.</i>	Calf	<i>pindli.</i>
Blood	<i>khūn, lahu.</i>	Cheek	<i>gāl.</i>

Chest	<i>sīnā.</i>	Mind	<i>dimāgh.</i>
Chin	<i>thorī.</i>	Moustache, <i>f.</i>	<i>munḥh.</i>
Ear	<i>kān.</i>	Mouth	<i>munh.</i>
Elbow	<i>kohni.</i>	Nail	<i>nākhūn.</i>
Eye, <i>f.</i>	<i>āṅkh.</i>	Navel, <i>f.</i>	<i>nāf.</i>
Eye-brow, <i>f.</i>	<i>abrū.</i>	Neck, <i>f.</i>	<i>gardan.</i>
Eye-lash, <i>f.</i>	<i>palak.</i>	Nerve	<i>patṭha.</i>
Eye-lid	<i>papotā.</i>	Nose, <i>f.</i>	<i>nāk.</i>
Face	<i>chehrā.</i>	Palm	<i>hathēli.</i>
Finger	<i>unḡli.</i>	Perspiration	<i>pasinā.</i>
Fist	<i>ghūsā.</i>	Pulse, <i>f.</i>	<i>nabz.</i>
Flesh, (<i>m.</i>)	<i>goshṭ.</i>	Rib	<i>pasli.</i>
Foot	<i>pāōn.</i>	Skull	<i>khopri.</i>
Forehead	<i>māthā.</i>	Shoulder	<i>kandhā.</i>
Gum	<i>masurā.</i>	Side	<i>pahlū.</i>
Hair	<i>bāl.</i>	Sinew	<i>patṭhā.</i>
Hand	<i>hāth.</i>	Sole	<i>talwā.</i>
Head	<i>sar, sir.</i>	Spleen	<i>tilli.</i>
Heart	<i>dil.</i>	Tear	<i>āṅsū.</i>
Heel	<i>erī.</i>	Thigh, <i>f.</i>	<i>rān.</i>
Hip	<i>kulhā.</i>	Throat	<i>galā.</i>
Jaw	<i>jabrā.</i>	Thumb	<i>aṅḡuthā.</i>
Joint	<i>joṛ.</i>	Toe	<i>pāon ki unḡli.</i>
Kidney	<i>gurdā.</i>	Toe (big)	<i>aṅḡuthā.</i>
Knee	<i>ghutnā.</i>	Tongue, <i>f.</i>	<i>zabān.</i>
Leg, <i>f.</i>	<i>tāng.</i>	Tooth, <i>m.</i>	<i>dānt.</i>
Lip	<i>honṭ.</i>	Vein, <i>f.</i>	<i>rag.</i>
Liver	<i>kalejā.</i>	Voice, <i>f.</i>	<i>āwāz.</i>
Loins, <i>f.</i>	<i>kamar.</i>	Waist, <i>f.</i>	<i>kamar.</i>
Lung	<i>pheprā.</i>	Wrist	<i>kalai.</i>

8. STABLE WORDS (*Horse, Carriage, etc.*)

Age, <i>f.</i>	'umar.	Felt	namdā.
Axle	dhurā.	Forage	chārā.
Bandage	pat̄ti.	Gallop (to)	sarpat̄ (jānā).
Barley	jav.	Gelding	akhtā.
„ Parched	ardāwā.	Girth	tang.
Bay	kumait.	Gram	dānā.
Bedding	bichāli.	Grass	ghās.
Bit	dahānā.	Grass-cutter	ghasiyāra.
Black	kālā.	Graze (to)	charnā.
Blanket	kambal.	Greese	charbi.
Bran	chokar.	Grey	sabza.
Bridle, <i>f.</i>	lagām.	Groom	sais.
„ Watering	qazai.	„ to	mālish karnā.
Breast	sinā.	Halter, <i>f.</i>	bāg dor.
„ plate	sinā bund.	Harness	sāz.
Buckle	bukswā.	Head-stall	nukta.
Bucket	bālti.	Head-rope	ajārī.
Chain	zanjir.	Heel-rope	pichharī.
Chestnut	surang.	Hole (stirrup)	ghar.
Collar	halqa.	Hoof	sum.
Colt	bachherā.	Kick (to)	lāt mārñā.
Crupper	dumchi.	Linseed	alsi.
Curry-Comb	{ kharkharā. kharera.	Loose	dhilā.
Cushion	gaddi.	Lunge (to)	chakkar denā.
Dry	sukhā.	Mane, <i>f.</i>	ayāl.
Dun	samand.	Mare	ghorī.
Dung, <i>f.</i>	līd.	Martingale	zer band.
Farrier	n'al band.	Nail	keel, pareg.
Feed (to)	dānā (khillānā)	Nose-bag	tobrā.
		Oat	jai.

Peg, <i>f.</i>	<i>mekh.</i>	Spoke	<i>arrā.</i>
Pony	<i>tattu.</i>	Spring	<i>kamāni.</i>
Pare (to)	<i>tarashnā.</i>	Stable	<i>astabal.</i>
Quiet	<i>gharīb.</i>	Stall	<i>thān.</i>
Race-course, <i>f.</i>	<i>ghur daur.</i>	Step	<i>pāedān.</i>
Rein, <i>f.</i>	<i>bāgdor.</i>	Stirrup, <i>f.</i>	<i>rikāb.</i>
Ring	<i>kari.</i>	Strap	<i>tasma.</i>
Rope	<i>rassi.</i>	Stumble (to)	<i>thokar khānā.</i>
Rub (to)	<i>malnā.</i>	Tail, <i>f.</i>	<i>dum.</i>
Rug, <i>f.</i>	<i>jhūl.</i>	Take off (to)	<i>utārnā.</i>
Saddle	<i>zīn.</i>	Throat	<i>galā.</i>
Saddle-p a d - ding	<i>gaddi.</i>	Tighten (to)	<i>kasnā.</i>
Saddle (to)	<i>zīn lagānā.</i>	Tire (iron), <i>f.</i>	<i>hāl.</i>
Screw	<i>pech.</i>	Trace (har- ness)	<i>jot.</i>
Shaft, <i>f.</i>	<i>bam.</i>	Trot	<i>dulki jānā.</i>
Shoe, <i>f.</i>	<i>n'al.</i>	Urine	<i>peshāb.</i>
Shoe (to)	<i>n'al lagānā</i>	Vicious	<i>sharir.</i>
Soap	<i>sābun.</i>	Wheel	<i>pahiyā.</i>
Sore-back (to get)	<i>ki pīth lagnā.</i>	Whip.	<i>chābuk.</i>

9. BIRDS, ANIMALS, ETC.

Animal	<i>jānwar.</i>	Bug	<i>khatmal.</i>
Antelope	<i>haran.</i>	Camel	<i>unṭ.</i>
Bat	<i>chimgādar.</i>	Cat	<i>billi.</i>
Beast	<i>haiwān.</i>	Cattle	<i>maweshi.</i>
Bear	<i>bhālu, ri_{ch}h.</i>	Cock	<i>murghā.</i>
Bird	<i>parinda.</i>	Cow	<i>gāe.</i>
Bitch	<i>kutyā.</i>	Crow	<i>kawwā.</i>
Buffalo	<i>bhains.</i>	Deer	<i>hiran.</i>
Bullock	<i>bail,</i>	Dog	<i>kuttā.</i>

Donkey	<i>gadhā.</i>	Mosquito	<i>machchhar.</i>
Dove	<i>ḥakhta</i>	Mongoose	<i>neolā.</i>
Duck	<i>murghābi.</i>	Monkey	<i>bandar.</i>
Elephant	<i>hāthi.</i>	Mouse	<i>chūhiyā.</i>
Fish	<i>machhli.</i>	Mule	<i>khachchar.</i>
Flea	<i>pissū.</i>	Nightingale	<i>bulbul.</i>
Fly	<i>makkhi.</i>	Owl	<i>ullū.</i>
Frog	<i>monḍak.</i>	Panther	<i>chitā.</i>
Fowl	<i>murghī.</i>	Parrot	<i>ṭoṭā.</i>
Fox	<i>lomṛi.</i>	Peacock	<i>mor.</i>
Goat	<i>bakrā.</i>	Partridge	<i>titar.</i>
Goose	<i>rājhāns.</i>	Pigeon	<i>kabūtar.</i>
Greyhound	<i>tāzi kuttā.</i>	Quail	<i>baṭer.</i>
Hare	<i>khargosh.</i>	Rat	<i>chūhā.</i>
Hen	<i>murghī.</i>	Rhinoceros	<i>gainḍā.</i>
Hoopoe	<i>hud hud.</i>	Scorpion	<i>bichchhū.</i>
Horse	<i>ghoṛā.</i>	Sheep	<i>bher.</i>
Hyena	<i>charkh, lagar</i> <i>bagar.</i>	Snake	<i>sānp.</i>
Insect	<i>kīṛā.</i>	Snipe	<i>chahā.</i>
Jackal	<i>gīdar.</i>	Sparrow	<i>chiryā.</i>
Kite	<i>chīl.</i>	Swallow	<i>abābīl.</i>
Leech	<i>jonk.</i>	Stag	<i>bārā singā.</i>
Leopard	<i>chitā.</i>	Tiger	<i>shēr.</i>
Lion	<i>sher.</i>	Turkey	<i>perū.</i>
Lizard	<i>chhipkali.</i>	Vulture	<i>gidh.</i>
Locust	<i>ṭiddi.</i>	Worm	<i>kīṛā.</i>
		Wolf	<i>bheriyā.</i>

10. MILITARY WORDS.

Action	<i>jang, larāi.</i>	Account	<i>ḥisāb.</i>
(battle)		Active	<i>lām, jang.</i>
Accident	<i>hādīṣa.</i>	Service	

Advance	<i>peshgi.</i>	Cell	<i>qaid khāna.</i>
(of pay)		Cemetery	<i>qabristān.</i>
Advantage	<i>fāidah.</i>	Character	<i>chāl chalan.</i>
Aim	<i>shist, nishāna.</i>	Circle	<i>gherā.</i>
Airship	<i>hawāi jahāz.</i>	Colour	<i>rang.</i>
Allowance	<i>bhatta.</i>	Combat	<i>larāi.</i>
Ambush	<i>ghāt.</i>	Command	<i>hukm.</i>
Arsenal	<i>silāh khānā.</i>	Command of	<i>ke zer hukm.</i>
Assault	<i>hallā.</i>	(under the)	
Attack	<i>hamla.</i>	Communica-	<i>lagāo</i>
Band	<i>bājā.</i>	tion	
Battle	<i>larāi.</i>	Competition	<i>mūqābla.</i>
Battle-field	<i>larāi kā mai-</i> <i>dān.</i>	Contract	<i>thekā.</i>
Bell-of-arms	<i>kot.</i>	Convict	<i>qaidi.</i>
Besiege	<i>muhāsrā.</i>	Courage	<i>himmat.</i>
Bivouac	<i>maqām.</i>	Court	<i>'adālat.</i>
Blame	<i>ilzām.</i>	Cover, f.	<i>ār, panah.</i>
Blood	<i>khūn, lahu.</i>	Coward	<i>buz dil.</i>
Bombardment	<i>golā bāri.</i>	Crime	<i>jurm.</i>
Boundary, f.	<i>sar hadd.</i>	Custom	<i>dastūr.</i>
Breast-work	<i>morchā,</i> <i>sangar.</i>	Damage	<i>nuqṣan.</i>
Bribe	<i>rishwat.</i>	Danger	<i>khatra.</i>
Bush	<i>jhāri.</i>	Death	<i>maut.</i>
Camp	<i>parāo.</i>	Decision	<i>faiṣla.</i>
Cantonment	<i>chhāoni.</i>	Defeat	<i>shikast.</i>
Cart	<i>gāri.</i>	Defence	<i>bachāo.</i>
Caste	<i>zāt.</i>	Desert	<i>sehrā.</i>
Caution	<i>khābardāri.</i>	District	<i>zil'a.</i>
Casualty	<i>murde aur</i> <i>zākhmi.</i>	Drill, f.	<i>qawāid.</i>
		Drum	<i>dhol.</i>
		Duty	<i>farz, naukri.</i>
		Enemy	<i>dushman.</i>

Escort	<i>badraqa.</i>	Leave	<i>chhutti.</i>
Entrenchment	<i>morcha bandi.</i>	Loophole	<i>sandān.</i>
Evidence	<i>gawāhi.</i>	Map	<i>naqsha.</i>
Fault	<i>qasūr.</i>	March	<i>kūch.</i>
Fear	<i>ḍar.</i>	March (forced)	<i>dhāwā.</i>
Festival	<i>teohār.</i>	Mine, <i>f.</i>	<i>surang.</i>
Field	<i>maidān.</i>	Murder	<i>qatl.</i>
Field (cultivated), <i>m.</i>	<i>khēt.</i>	Mutiny	<i>ghadar.</i>
Fine	<i>jurmānā.</i>	News, <i>f.</i>	<i>khabar.</i>
Fire	<i>āg.</i>	Number (of)	<i>ki t'ādād.</i>
Fire (firing)	<i>golā bāri.</i>	Oath, <i>f.</i>	<i>qasam.</i>
Flag	<i>jhandī.</i>	Object	<i>matlab.</i>
Flint	<i>chaqmāq.</i>	Obstacle	<i>rukāwat.</i>
Forage	<i>chārā.</i>	Offence	<i>jurm.</i>
Fort	<i>qil'a.</i>	Opinion	<i>rāe.</i>
Frontier, <i>f.</i>	<i>sar ḥadd.</i>	Pace	<i>qadam.</i>
Furlough, <i>f.</i>	<i>razā.</i>	Pair	<i>jorī, jorā.</i>
Gate	<i>phātak.</i>	Peace, <i>f.</i>	<i>ṣulah.</i>
Ground, <i>f.</i>	<i>zamīn.</i>	Pension, <i>f.</i>	<i>pinshan.</i>
Guard	<i>gārda.</i>	Permission	<i>ijāzat.</i>
Guilty	<i>mujrim.</i>	Petition	<i>'arzi.</i>
Habit	<i>'ādat.</i>	Place, <i>f.</i>	<i>jagah.</i>
Hill (small)	<i>pahāri.</i>	Plain	<i>maidān.</i>
„ (big)	<i>pahār.</i>	Powder (gun), <i>f.</i>	<i>bārūd.</i>
Hut	<i>jhonpri.</i>	Pretence	<i>bahāna.</i>
Imprisonment, <i>f.</i>	<i>qaid.</i>	Prison	<i>qaid khāna</i>
Invasion	<i>ḥamla.</i>	Prisoner	<i>qaidi.</i>
Justice	<i>insāf.</i>	Promotion	<i>tarraqqi.</i>
Ladder	<i>siḥi.</i>	Proof, <i>m.</i>	<i>sabūt.</i>
Latrine	<i>tatti.</i>	Prize	<i>in'ām.</i>
Law	<i>qānūn.</i>	Punishment, <i>f.</i>	<i>sazā.</i>
		Quarrel	<i>jhagrā.</i>

Rebel	<i>bāghī.</i>	Strength	<i>tādād.</i>
Religion	<i>mazhab.</i>	(number), <i>f.</i>	
River	<i>daryā.</i>	Training	<i>sikhlāi.</i>
Scar	<i>dāgh.</i>	Transport	<i>bār bardāri.</i>
Sea	<i>samandar.</i>	Treaty	<i>aḥed nāma.</i>
Secret	<i>bhēd.</i>	Trench	<i>morcha.</i>
Sentence	<i>sazā ka hukm.</i>	Treatment	<i>salūk.</i>
Sentry	<i>santri.</i>	Treasury	<i>khazāna.</i>
Service	<i>naukri.</i>	Trust	<i>bharosa.</i>
Smoke	<i>dhuān.</i>	Victory, <i>f.</i>	<i>jataḥ.</i>
Sight (gun)	<i>sāit.</i>	War	<i>jang, larāi.</i>
„ (man), <i>f.</i>	<i>nigāh.</i>	Weapon	<i>hathyār.</i>
Signal	<i>ishāra.</i>	Wing	<i>bāzū.</i>
Spy	<i>jāsūs.</i>	Wire	<i>tār.</i>
Statement	<i>bayān.</i>	Witness	<i>gawāh.</i>
Strength	<i>zor, tāqat.</i>	Word	<i>lafz.</i>
		Wound	<i>zakhm.</i>

11. MILITARY ADJECTIVES.

Able	<i>lāiq.</i>	Idle	<i>sust.</i>
Absent	<i>ghair ḥāzīr.</i>	Ignorant	<i>nā-dān.</i>
Active	<i>chust-o-chalāk.</i>	Illiterate	<i>un-parḥ.</i>
Brave	<i>bahādur.</i>	Imperial	<i>shāhi.</i>
Crooked	<i>ṭerhā.</i>	Important	<i>zaruri.</i>
Dark	<i>andherā.</i>	Incompetent	<i>nā-lāiq.</i>
Dead	<i>murdā.</i>	Intoxicated	<i>matwālā, nashe</i> <i>men.</i>
Deep	<i>gahrā.</i>	Junior	<i>chhotā.</i>
Dishonest	<i>be-imān.</i>	Last	<i>ākḥri, pichhlā.</i>
Distinguished	<i>nāmī.</i>	Loyal	<i>namak halāl.</i>
False	<i>jhutā.</i>	Military	<i>fauji.</i>
Flat	<i>chaptā.</i>	Narrow	<i>tang.</i>
Hero	<i>bahādur.</i>		

Official	<i>sarkāri.</i>	Slow (animal)	<i>matṭhā.</i>
Original	<i>aṣli.</i>	Smart	<i>chust.</i>
Permanent	<i>mustaqil.</i>	Spare	<i>fāltu.</i>
Private	<i>nij kā.</i>	Stale	<i>bāsi.</i>
Round	<i>gōl.</i>	Straight	<i>sidhā.</i>
Senior	<i>baṛā.</i>	Unfair	<i>nā munāsib.</i>
Sharp	<i>tez.</i>	Unjust	<i>be insāf.</i>
Simple	<i>sāda.</i>	Unmarried	<i>kuāṅrā.</i>
Slow	<i>dhimā.</i>	Unqualified	<i>nā-qābil.</i>

12. MILITARY VERBS.

To abandon	<i>chhor denā.</i>	To compare	<i>muqābla k.</i>
„ abscond	<i>bhāg jānā.</i>	„ confess	<i>iqrār karnā.</i>
„ abuse	<i>gāli denā.</i>	„ confine	<i>qaid karnā.</i>
„ be absent	<i>ghair ḥāzīr honā.</i>	„ confiscate	<i>zabt karnā.</i>
„ accuse	<i>ilzām lagānā.</i>	„ congratu- late	<i>mubarakbād denā.</i>
„ add	<i>jama' karnā.</i>	„ conquer	<i>fataḥ karnā.</i>
„ admonish	<i>tambih karnā.</i>	„ convict	<i>mujrim ṭah-rānā.</i>
„ advance (intr.)	<i>āge baṛhnā.</i>	„ deceive	<i>dhokā denā.</i>
„ advance (tr.)	<i>āge baṛhānā.</i>	„ degrade	<i>ghaṭānā, darja torṇā.</i>
„ agree	<i>rāzi honā.</i>	„ bedefeated	<i>shikast khānā.</i>
„ appoint	<i>muqarrar k.</i>	„ defeat	<i>shikast denā.</i>
„ approve	<i>manzūr karnā, pasand k.</i>	„ defend	<i>bachānā.</i>
„ arrest	<i>giraftār karnā</i>	„ destroy	<i>barbād karnā.</i>
„ besiege	<i>muhāsrā k.</i>	„ detain	<i>roknā.</i>
„ bombard	<i>golā bāri k.</i>	„ die	<i>marnā.</i>
„ capture	<i>le lenā.</i>	„ discharge	<i>nām katānā. (intr.)</i>
„ change	<i>badalnā.</i>		

To discharge	<i>nām kāṭnā.</i>
(tr.)	
„ dismount	<i>utarnā.</i>
„ disperse	<i>tittar bittar k.</i>
„ dispute	<i>jhagrā karnā.</i>
„ divide	<i>taqsīm karnā.</i>
„ draw	<i>khainchnā.</i>
„ employ	<i>naukarrakhnā.</i>
„ encamp	<i>ḍere ḍālnā.</i>
„ encourage	<i>himmat</i> <i>barhānā.</i>
„ endure	<i>bardasht k.</i>
„ enlist	<i>bharti karnā.</i>
„ be enlisted	<i>bharti honā.</i>
„ entrench	<i>morcha banā-</i> <i>nā.</i>
„ establish	<i>qāim karnā.</i>
„ fear	<i>ḍarnā.</i>
„ fight	<i>larṇā.</i>
„ fire	<i>goli chalānā.</i>
„ open fire	<i>golā bāri shuru'</i> <i>karnā.</i>
„ cease fire	<i>golā bāri band</i> <i>karnā.</i>
„ return fire	<i>golion kā jawāb</i> <i>denā.</i>
„ forfeit	<i>jurmāna denā.</i>
„ forgive	<i>mu'āf karnā.</i>
„ gamble	<i>juā khelnā.</i>
„ graze	<i>charnā.</i>
„ halt	<i>muqām karnā.</i>

To hang	<i>latkānā.</i>
(inanimate)	
„ hang	<i>phāṅsi denā.</i>
(animate)	
„ improve	<i>tarraqqi karnā.</i>
„ increase	<i>barhānā.</i>
„ inoculate	<i>ṭikā lagānā.</i>
„ be inocu- lated	<i>(k) ṭikā lagnā.</i>
„ inspect	<i>mulāhza k.</i>
„ instruct, to teach	<i>sikhānā.</i>
„ instruct	<i>hidāyat karnā,</i> <i>(to direct) kahnā.</i>
„ interfere	<i>dakhla denā.</i>
„ invade	<i>charhāi karnā.</i>
„ investigate	<i>tahqiqāt karnā.</i>
„ issue	<i>denā.</i>
„ kill	<i>mār ḍālnā.</i>
„ march	<i>kuch karnā.</i>
„ measure	<i>nāpnā.</i>
„ lay a mine	<i>surang lagānā.</i>
„ mobilize	<i>larāi ki taiyāri k.</i>
„ mount	<i>sawār honā.</i>
„ obey	<i>ḥukm mānnā.</i>
„ object	<i>a'itrāz karnā.</i>
„ occupy	<i>lenā.</i>
„ pardon	<i>m' uāf karnā.</i>
„ pare	<i>tarāshnā.</i>
„ please	<i>khush karnā.</i>
„ plunder	<i>lūṭnā.</i>
„ promote	<i>(ki) tarraqqi k.</i>

To protect	<i>bachānā.</i>	To rush	<i>jhapatnā.</i>
„ pursue	<i>pīchhā karnā.</i>	„ salute	<i>salām karnā.</i>
„ push	<i>dhukelnā.</i>	„ save	<i>bachānā.</i>
„ recognize	<i>pahchānnā.</i>	„ search	<i>talāsh karnā.</i>
„ r e c o m- mend	<i>(ki) sifārash k.</i>	„ select	<i>chunnā, pasand karnā.</i>
„ reconnoitre	<i>dekh bhāl k.</i>	„ settle	<i>faiṣla karnā.</i>
„ recruit (to enlist)	<i>bharti karnā.</i>	„ shave	<i>hajāmat banānā.</i>
„ recruit, to refresh	<i>tāzā dam k.</i>	„ smoke	<i>. pinā.</i>
„ reduce to the ranks	<i>sipāhi banānā.</i>	„ spit	<i>thūknā.</i>
„ refuse	<i>inkār karnā.</i>	„ succeed	<i>kāmyāb honā.</i>
„ reinforce	<i>kumak denā.</i>	„ suppose	<i>farz karnā.</i>
„ release	<i>chhornā.</i>	„ surprise	<i>achhānak ḥamla karnā.</i>
„ relieve	<i>badli karnā.</i>	„ surrender	<i>hathiyār dāl denā.</i>
„ repair	<i>(ki) marammat karnā.</i>	„ surround	<i>ghernā.</i>
„ report	<i>repot karnā.</i>	„ swear	<i>qasam khānā.</i>
„ resign	<i>naukri chhor- nā.</i>	„ throw	<i>phainknā.</i>
„ resist	<i>muqābla k.</i>	„ touch	<i>chhunā.</i>
„ retire	<i>hatnā.</i>	„ transfer	<i>badli karnā.</i>
„ retreat	<i>pichhe hatnā.</i>	„ translate	<i>tarjuma karnā.</i>
„ run	<i>daurnā.</i>	„ use	<i>ist'amāl karnā.</i>
„ run away	<i>bhāg jānā.</i>	„ warn	<i>khabardār k.</i>
		„ whistle	<i>siti bajānā.</i>
		„ wrestle	<i>kushṭi larṇā.</i>

PART VI.

HIGHER STANDARD COLLOQUIAL.

EXERCISES.—SECTION I.

1. Subedar Sahib, be good enough to write down your instructions in detail. 2. Please read me the drift of this petition. 3. Why did he take leave and depart? 4. It must be a month since he left the regiment. 5. As soon as he heard the rumour he resigned. 6. The moon rises at eleven to-night. 7. I intended to see him but changed my mind. 8. Wine, gaming and women ruin a man. 9. Good or bad I am going to attack to-night. 10. It was very hot yesterday. 11. Just as day broke we attacked the enemy. 12. He has been punished unjustly. 13. Such things are not imported now. 14. I am glad to see you. 15. Of course, I am very sorry for what has happened.

II.

1. He is a great cheat. 2. He ought to be punished. 3. He has given false evidence. 4. He is as cunning as a fox and as malicious as a camel. 5. What is your age? 6. Are you married? 7. When were you born? 8. Have you any children? 9. That load is lopsided. 10. This pony has a sore back. 11. That mule kicked badly. 12. Is that horse broken to saddle and to harness? 13. He has a good eye for a horse. 14. There is a rupee earnest money. 15. What can I do for you? 16. You never come in time.

III.

1. State exactly what occurred. 2. Did you actually see them fighting? 3. Did you see him fall or did you see him after he had fallen? 4. What you say is absurd. 5. Your evidence appears to be false. 6. She has blue eyes. 7. She has several children. 8. I saw him creep into the sugarcane field. 9. Go on ahead, take this lamp and keep just ahead of me. 10. Come to-night. 11. He came last night. 12. This happened last Monday night. 13. He was insolent to me. 14. He treated them cruelly. 15. He struck him twice with a cane.

IV.

1. The fort commands the city. 2. The house overlooks the river. 3. I am on the eve of departure. 4. We attacked in the dead of night. 5. You are charged with theft. 6. He was tried and acquitted. 7. The ground is slippery. 8. He is a nuisance among the troops. 9. Drive at a gentle trot. 10. The horse reared. 11. He fell off and broke his neck. 12. Why is the horse jibbing? 13. He says he lost his book. 14. I have had my eye on him for some time. 15. He lost his temper. 16. I am very sorry for him. 17. I am glad to see you. 18. Tell me the truth and nothing but the truth. 19. It was very hot yesterday. 20. The stable caught fire. 21. I have known him from a long time. 22. I shall be dead by the time you arrive.

V.

1. It began to rain heavily. 2. I started for the city on foot. 3. I made a mistake. 4. How much do you offer for this gun? 5. He ran him through the body with a spear. 6. Two bullets hit his horse. 7. He had hurt his foot. 8.

I got fever on reaching home. 9. There is no hope at all of his getting well. 10. I am much obliged to you. 11. He is true to his word. 12. Just listen to me. 13. Well, I will let you go this time. 14. I have no choice in the matter. 15. He could not help laughing. 16. If I catch him, I will give him his deserts. 17. I have had fever for a month. 18. He caught cold. 19. He lost the game. 20. It is a fine day. 21. He nearly fell off his horse. 22. You ought to have been a soldier.

VI.

1. The bullet just missed him. 2. The bullet hit him in the eye. 3. I sat down to recover my breath. 4. He will increase your pay by five rupees. 5. The horse in turning fell and hurt his leg. 6. I have no time to see you. 7. They are searching for the murderer. 8. I propose to surround the village and capture every man in it. 9. We must give out this evening that we have lost all traces of them and have consequently given up all hope of capturing them. 10. I went out for a stroll. 11. Are you going out for a drive in the trap? 12. These boots require mending. 13. Get them half-soled. 14. Fasten the bolt. 15. This key does not fit the lock. 16. Pick me some flowers. 17. This flower is dead.

VII.

1. He is a good shot. 2. He shot him in the head. 3. You are not a very good shot. 4. My pony cast a shoe. 5. When was he last shod? 6. The mare has got a sore back. 7. Why! his hind leg is swollen. 8. He is going lame. 9. Put this horse in the trap. 10. Does this horse pull? 11. The mare stumbled. 12. He often rears. 13. Was he awake or asleep? 14. He is very proud of it. 15. He got

hurt. 16. It will take weeks for that wound to get well. 17. Leave this rifle against the wall. 18. He is very fond of riding. 19. I consider this dear at the price. 20. At what rate can you hire a carriage by the hour ?

VIII.

1. Let him do his worst, he can but kill me. 2. He was not drunk. 3. He has a good seat on a horse. 4. He sits so tight that the horse can not throw him. 5. How much did you buy this horse for ? 6. Saddle the chestnut horse. 7. Please introduce me to your friend. 8. Have you any influence with him ? 9. Make me a small loan of ten rupees. 10. He arrived very excited. 11. What a pity he died. 12. I am sure he will not go. 13. I feel hungry. 14. This coat does not fit him. 15. It is too long and the sleeves are too short. 16. As the Subedar of " B " Company is on leave and the Jemadar has got fever, tell the Havildar to come to the orderly room at once with the books and accounts. 17. Can you give me any idea of its value ?

IX.

1. This recruit does not understand me. 2. Tell him that his rifle is leaning to the left and he will never hit the target unless he holds it straight. 3. He says he gets confused when the Sahib talks to him. 4. He also says he can not see well with his right eye and wishes to be allowed to fire from his left shoulder. 5. Very well, make him get up and go on the left of the squad. 6. To-morrow he must attend hospital and have his eye-sight tested. 7. Your section advanced much too quickly. 8. Some of the men were so blown and out of breath that they could not take proper aim. 9. When they reach the nullah over there you must

give them some time to recover their breath. 10. This is also a good opportunity to distribute more ammunition. 11. Some of the men have none. 12. Tell them to run from one cover to another.

X.

1. In the native army no sepoy is promoted unless he possesses a competent knowledge of reading and writing in at least one character. 2. The officer commanding can make exceptions in the case of men who have displayed conspicuous courage or who possess qualifications which are likely to make them useful as Non-commissioned officers. 3. Sentries walking backwards and forwards on their posts must do so in a brisk and soldierlike manner: they must on no account quit their arms, lounge or converse with any one, nor must they stand in their sentry boxes in good or even moderate weather. 4. It is to be distinctly explained to recruits that on no pretext can class or religion be allowed to interfere with any of the authorized duties of a soldier. 5. In the distribution of rewards or infliction of punishments nothing is taken into consideration but the conduct and character of the individual and his length of service.

XI.

1. No enlistment of any recruit can be entertained in the Infantry who is under five feet six inches in height, under sixteen years of age or over twenty-five years of age, unless, in the latter case, he has served before. 2. No service of a man under sixteen years of age is allowed to count towards pension. 3. In the case of old soldiers, presenting themselves for re-enlistment, who can not produce their discharge certificates, reference must be made to their former corps to ascertain that they have neither been dismissed for miscon-

duct, nor obtained their discharge to escape punishment. 4. The recruiting staff is responsible for the correctness of the returns of the names, castes, and villages, of the men whom they bring into regiments. 5. The officer in charge of the party will, if necessary, obtain the assistance of the district officer, and see the rolls verified by the Tehsildár of the district who will sign the lists.

XII.

1. The following instructions should be given to sentries on outpost duty. 2. To fix their attention on the ground in front of them, reporting at once any unusual occurrence. 3. If any sentry fires, the remainder should endeavour to ascertain the reason for it. 4. They should remain concealed as much as possible from the view of the enemy. 5. They are to fix bayonets on foggy days and moonless nights. 6. They should challenge all persons approaching their posts, and allow only one to approach at a time. 7. If anyone refuses to halt when ordered he should be fired upon. 8. By day their duty is to see, by night to hear.

XIII.

1. The officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of a guard must never be absent from his guard except for purposes of nature. 2. When he has occasion to absent himself he is to hand over charge to the next senior. 3. He is to prevent any N.C.O. or soldier from quitting the guard without leave. 4. He will allow no person to remain with the guard except the men belonging to it. 5. He will cause an immediate report to be made to the Adjutant or Jemadar Adjutant when a man is taken ill on guard with a view to a relief being provided for him. 6. In the event of anything

unusual occurring, he will cause the same to be reported to the I.O. of the day, and the Adjutant. 7. He is to go his rounds at least twice by day and twice by night. 8. Whenever the alarm is sounded or when any unusual occurrence takes place, all guards will stand to arms.

XIV.

1. The special advantage of cavalry is their rapidity of movement, thus enabling information of the enemy's movements to be quickly obtained and communicated. 2. At night the duty of cavalry is to form up in support on the roads, and furnish patrols to the front and flanks and to the rear also, if necessary. 3. The best position for sentries is on a slightly elevated position, provided the ground is open, and they can be concealed. 4. Otherwise the line of a ravine or river, the one side of which commands the other and which contains cover. 5. Officers on outpost duty should see that their orders are carried out with the utmost strictness and in event of anything unusual occurring they should make a report, if possible, in writing. 6. Detached posts should push forward at least 1,000 yards in the direction of the enemy, lie in ambuscade near the road, ravine or bed of the stream to be guarded, maintain absolute silence, light no fire, nor strike a match.

XV.

1. At a court-martial assembled on the 5th of April last at Ambala, Sepoy Ram Singh of the 6th Company of the 23rd Pioneers was arraigned on the following charges:— 2. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he refused to arrest Sepoy Bholā Singh of the

same regiment when ordered to do so by his superior officer Subedar Harnam Singh. 3. Using offensive and insubordinate language to the said Subedar in that he said, "Who will obey a low caste fellow like you?" or words to that effect. 4. Inciting the men of his Company to disobey the said Subedar in the lawful execution of his duty and calling upon them not to allow the arrest of the said sepoy. 5. The Court finds the prisoner guilty on all these charges and sentences him to be dismissed from the service and to undergo RIGOROUS imprisonment for a term of six months.

SECTION II.

Idiomatic Sentences.

1.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. How are you ? | <i>Āp kā mizāj kaisā hai ?</i> |
| 2. Thanks be to God. | <i>Khudā kā shukr hai.</i> |
| 3. Thank you. | <i>Taslim.</i> |
| 4. Be pleased to sit down. | <i>Maharbānī sē baithiyē.</i> |
| 5. I am glad to see you. | <i>Ham ko āp sē mil kar baṛī
khushī huī.</i> |
| 6. I wish you had come
yesterday. | <i>Kāsh kih āp kal āe hotē.</i> |
| 7. Will you have something
to drink ? | <i>Āp kuchh pijiyegā ?</i> |
| 8. Will you have a cigar-
ette ? | <i>Cigarette pijiyegā ?</i> |
| 9. I am sorry but I do not
smoke. | <i>Afsos, kih ham tambākū nahin
pītē.</i> |
| 10. This cigar is too strong. | <i>Yih cigār bahut tez hai.</i> |
| 11. This tobacco is strong. | <i>Yih tambākū karwā hai.</i> |
| 12. This tea is not strong. | <i>Yih chāe tez nahin hai.</i> |

13. Is every thing all right at home ? *Ghar par to sab khairiyat hai ?*
14. Make yourself at home. *Is ko apnā ghar samajhiye.*
15. Do not be ceremonious. *Takluf na farmāiyē.*
16. Make yourself comfortable. *Arām sē baithiyē.*

2.

1. You are very late. *Tum bahut der sē āe ho.*
2. Come to-morrow at 20-past-8. *Kal āth bajkar bis minit par āo.*
3. It is ten to nine now. *Ab nau bajnē meṅ das minit haiṅ.*
4. How old are you ? *Tum kitne sāl kē ho ?*
5. To what caste do you belong ? *Tumhārī zāt kyā hai ?*
6. What is his age ? *Uskī 'umr kyā hai ?*
7. What is the population of your city ? *Tumhāre shahar meṅ kitnī ābādī hai ?*
8. Are you married or are you a bachelor ? *Tumhārī shādī ho gai hai yā kuānre ho ?*
9. How much service have you got ? *Tumhārī naukarī kitnē sāl kī hai ? (Tum kab sē naukar ho ?).*
10. What are you serving as ? *Tum kyā kām kartē ho ?*
11. What is your calling ? *Tumhārā peshā kyā hai ?*
12. I hope it will be all right. *Mujhē ummed hai kih yih thīk hojāegā.*
3. I think he is wrong. *Mērē khiyāl meṅ woh ghalatī par hai.*
14. The barrel of this rifle is rusty. *Is rajal kī nalī meṅ zang hai.*

15. I suspect that the enemy is behind that bush. *Mujh ko shak hai kih dushman us jhārī kē pichhē hai.*
16. This climate does not agree with me. *Yih āb-o-hawā merē muāfiq nahin hai.*

3.

1. You are not a good shot. *Tumhārā nishāna achhhā nahin hai.*
2. He is the worst shot in the Regiment. *Paltan meṅ uskā nishānā sab se kharāb hai.*
3. We set the village on fire. *Ham nē gāon meṅ āg lagā di.*
4. The house caught fire. *Ghar meṅ āg lagī.*
5. He was hit by a bullet. *Uskē ēk goḷī lagī.*
6. He received a severe wound. *Uskē ēk kārī zakhhm lagā.*
7. Ward off this blow. *Is wār ko bachā jāo.*
8. I missed the target. *Merā nishāna khaṭa huā.*
9. He became out of breath. *Uskā dam phūl gayā.*
10. Sit down and recover your breath. *Dam lenē ko baith jāo.*
11. Get behind the cover. *Ār meṅ hojāo.*
12. Cover the enemy with your infantry. *Dushman ko apnī palton kī zad meṅ lāo.*
13. The fort commands the city. *Shahar qilē kī mār (zad) meṅ hai.*
14. At what range are you firing? *Kitnē fāslē sē fair kar rahē ho?*
15. Lay a mine and blow up the fort. *Surang lagā kar qila' uṛā do.*
16. Get in to the dug-out. *Khandaq meṅ hojāo.*
17. Fire at that loop-hole. *Us sandān par fire karo.*
18. Close up. *Mil jāo.*

4.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. I have caught cold. | <i>Mujh ko zukām ho gayā hai.</i> |
| 2. He is suffering from fever. | <i>Usko bukhār hai.</i> |
| 3. He is not feeling well. | <i>Uskī tabīy'at achchhī nahīn.</i> |
| 4. What is he suffering from ? | <i>Usko kyā shīkāyat hai ?</i> |
| 5. When does the fever attack him ? | <i>Bukhār kab charhtā hai.</i> |
| 6. The fever will leave you this evening. | <i>Shām tak bukhār utar jāegā.</i> |
| 7. I am constipated. | <i>Mujh kō qabz hai.</i> |
| 8. Have you a pain anywhere ? | <i>Kahīn dard m'alum hotā hai ?</i> |
| 9. I have a pain in my stomach. | <i>Merē peṭ meṅ dard hai.</i> |
| 10. Get these men medically examined. | <i>In admīṅ kā daktarī mulahẓa karāo.</i> |
| 11. Get them all vaccinated. | <i>Sub ke ṭikā lagwāo.</i> |
| 12. He sprained his ankle. | <i>Uskē ṭakhnē meṅ moch ā gai.</i> |
| 13. My shoulder is dislocated. | <i>Merā kandhā utar gayā hai.</i> |
| 14. Take this medicine every three hours. | <i>Tīn tīn ghantē b'ad yih dawā piyo.</i> |
| 15. I have sore-eyes. | <i>Merī anṅhen dukhī haiṅ.</i> |
| 16. I hurt my leg. | <i>Merī tāṅ meṅ choṭ lagī.</i> |
| 17. This wound is suppurating. | <i>Is zakhm meṅ pīp par gai hai.</i> |
| 18. He broke his leg. | <i>Uskī tāṅ ṭuṭ gai.</i> |

5.

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| 1. It is of no use to me. | <i>Yih merē kisī kām kā nahīn.</i> |
| 2. Russia allied herself with us. | <i>Rūs nē hamārī ṭarafdārī kī.</i> |

3. He took part in the attack. *Woh hamlē men shāmil thā.*
4. We attacked very late in the night. *Ham nē bahut rāt gāe hamla kyā.*
5. I am sorry to hear of the defeat. *Ham ko shikast kā ḥāl sunkar afsōs hai.*
6. We were sure of success. *Ham kō fatḥ kā yaqīn thā.*
7. It is unfortunate for them. *Unki barī badqismati hai.*
8. He fell on his head. *Woh apnē sar ke bal girā.*
9. We will lose heavily over it. *Ham ko is se barā nuqsān pahunchegā.*
10. We counter-attacked them. *Ham nē unke hamlē kā jawāb diyā.*
11. They were within our range. *Woh hamāri zad (or mār) men the.*
12. I will avenge the death of my comrade. *Main apnē sāthī kē khūn kā badlā lungā.*
13. He sat down, leaning his back against the door. *Woh darwāze sē pīth lagākar baithā.*
14. I did this in the name of the king. *Main ne bādshāh kī taraf sē yih kām kiyā.*
15. The night was rather far advanced. *Bahut rāt jā chukī thī.*
16. His head was dashed to pieces. *Uskā sar tukrē tukrē hōgayā.*
17. Who will pay for this? *Is kā khurch kaun degā.*
18. He treated me with kindness. *Woh merē sāth meharbānī sē pesh āyā.*

6.

1. Please yourself.

Jaisē āp kī marzī ho.

2 This rifle belongs to me.

Yih rafal merī hai.

3. An air attack is expected shortly. *Hawāī ḥamla honē wālā hai.*
4. It is a very long time since I last saw you. *Main ne āp ko bahut din ke b'ad dekhā*
5. The enemy got the upper hand. *Dushman kī ban āī (or parī).*
6. He called me names. *Us nē mujhe burā bhalā kahā.*
7. There we encountered destructive fire. *Wahan ham tabah karnewālī golion se do chār hue.*
8. Our artillery opened fire on the enemy's trenches. *Hamārē top khānē nē dushman kē morchē par gola bārī shur'u kī.*
9. We were supported by heavy guns. *Bhārī topkhāna hamārī madad par thā.*
10. They cast away their arms and fled from the battle-field. *Woh apnē hathyār dalkar maidān se bhāg gāe.*
11. We took seventy prisoners of all ranks. *Afsar aur sipāhī milā kar sattar admī hamārē hāth āe.*
12. Their casualties were very heavy. *Unkē zakhmion aur maqtulon kī tadād beshumār thī.*
13. Most of the officers were killed or disabled. *Akṣar afsar yā to māre gāe yā nikammē ho gāe thē.*
14. Help yourself to milk. *Dudh pi lijiyē.*
15. A dreadful war took place. *Ghazab ki larāī hui.*
16. He was covered with wounds. *Woh zakhmon se chūr thā.*
17. The bullet nearly hit him. *Golī uske lagte lagte bachī or woh golī se bāl bāl bachā.*

7.

1. I feel hungry. *Mujhe bhūk lagi hai.*
2. I spent three days in doing this work. *Mujhe is kām men tin din lage hai.*

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| 3. The house caught fire. | <i>Ghar men āg lagi.</i> |
| 4. A bullet hit him in the head. | <i>Uske sar men goli lagi.</i> |
| 5. The key does not fit the lock. | <i>Tale men <u>chābi</u> nahin lagti hai.</i> |
| 6. What relation is he to you ? | <i>Woh tumhārā kyā lagtā hai ?</i> |
| 7. I have a complaint against you. | <i>Mujhe āp se <u>shikāyat</u> hai.</i> |
| 8. Both are of equal weight. | <i>Donon kā wazn barābar hai.</i> |
| 9. He thirsts for my blood. | <i>Woh mere <u>khūn</u> kā piyāsā hai.</i> |
| 10. I admire your bravery. | <i>Main tumhāri bahāduri kā <u>ghūlām</u> hun.</i> |
| 11. I called him names for nothing. | <i>Main ne nāhaq use burā bhalā kahā.</i> |
| 12. I changed my mind. | <i>Main ne apnā irāda badal diyā.</i> |
| 13. He was insolent to me. | <i>Woh mujh se <u>gustākhī</u> se <u>pesh āyā</u>.</i> |
| 14. The fort commands the city. | <i><u>Shahr qile</u> ki mār men hai.</i> |
| 15. The house overlooks the river. | <i>Us ghar se daryā dikhāi detā hai.</i> |
| 16. He was charged with theft. | <i>Us par <u>chori</u> kā ilzām lagā.</i> |
| 17. He fell off the horse and broke his neck. | <i>Woh ghore se gir parā aur uski gardan <u>tūt</u> gai.</i> |

8.

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| 1. I lost the way. | <i>Main <u>raṣṭa</u> bhūl gayā.</i> |
| 2. He lost his voice. | <i>Uskā galā baith gayā.</i> |
| 3. I lost my temper. | <i>Mujhe <u>ghuṣṣa</u> ā gayā.</i> |

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| 4. I lost my hat. | <i>Meri topi kho gai.</i> |
| 5. He lost the game. | <i>Woh bāzi hār gayā.</i> |
| 6. The pony lost a shoe. | <i>Ghore kā n'al gir gayā.</i> |
| 7. They lost their courage. | <i>Unki himmat tut gai.</i> |
| 8. You have lost your wits. | <i>Tumhāri aql māri gai hai.</i> |
| 9. He lost his senses. | <i>Woh be hosh ho gayā.</i> |
| 10. We lost five officers in
that battle. | <i>Us larāi men hamāre pāñch
aḡsar māre gae.</i> |
| 11. I missed the train. | <i>Mainḡ gāri se rah gayā.</i> |
| 12. The bullet missed me. | <i>Mainḡ goli se bach gayā.</i> |
| 13. I left my book in the
club (intentionally). | <i>Mainḡ ne apni kitāb club men
chhor di.</i> |
| 14. I left my stick in the
club (unintentionally). | <i>Meri lakri club men rah gai.</i> |
| 15. This flower is dead. | <i>Yih phūl murjhā gayā hai.</i> |
| 16. I am much obliged to
you. | <i>Mainḡ āpkā bahut ihsānmand
hun.</i> |

9.

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|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Is this horse broken to
saddle ? | <i>Kyā yih ghorā zīn men chaltā
hai ?</i> |
| 2. He has a good eye for a
horse. | <i>Usko ghore ki achchhi ānkh
hai.</i> |
| 3. His horse reared. | <i>Uskā ghorā alaf ho gayā.</i> |
| 4. The horse jibbed. | <i>Ghorā ar gayā.</i> |
| 5. The stable caught fire. | <i>Astabal men āg lagi.</i> |
| 6. When was this horse last
shod ? | <i>Is ghore ke n'al kab banthe
the ?</i> |
| 7. Does this horse pull ? | <i>Kyā yih ghorā munḡh zor hai ?</i> |
| 8. He sits well in a saddle. | <i>Woh ghore kā achchhā sawār
hai.</i> |

9. Help me to mount this horse. *Mujhe is ghorē par charhā do*
10. It is an ordinary sort of horse. *Mamūli ghorā hai.*
11. He nearly fell off his horse. *Woh ghorē se girte girte bachā.*
12. This horse is quiet. *Yih ghorā gharib hai.*
13. That mare is vicious. *Woh ghorī sharir hai.*
14. This horse caught my fancy. *Yih ghorā meri nazar charh gayā hai.*

10.

1. He is true to his word. *Woh apni bāt kā sachchā hai.*
2. Listen to me. *Meri bāt suno.*
3. He is very proud of it. *Usko is kā barā ḡakhar hai.*
4. He is fond of me. *Woh merā mushtāq hai.*
5. I am fond of shooting. *Mujhe shikār kā shauq hai.*
6. He is not in his right senses. *Woh hosh meṅ nahin hai.*
7. Have you taken leave of your senses. *Tumhāre hosh thikāne haiṅ.*
8. He came to himself. *Woh hosh meṅ āyā.*
9. I don't know what to do. *Main nahin jāntā kih kyā karuṅ.*
10. He is mad about sport. *Woh shikār kā diwānā hai.*
11. A man named John came in. *Ek admi jiskā nām John thā andar āyā.*
12. Do you understand me ? *Tum meri bāt samajhte ho ?*
13. He escaped with his life. *Woh apni jān lekar bhāgā.*
14. Every one values his own life. *Sab ko jān piyāri hai.*

15. He is skilled in his profession. *Woh apne kām kā ustād hai*
16. This place does not agree with me. *Yih jagah mere muāfiq nahin.*

11.

1. The recruiting is very brisk. *Bhartī kā bazār garm hai.*
2. The river is very wide. *Daryā kā pāt bahut barā hai.*
3. The enemy surrounded the fort. *Dushman nē qilē kō ghēr liyā.*
4. He was absent at the roll-call last night. *Woh kal rāt hāzrī kē waqt ghair hāzīr thā.*
5. The fort was nearly lost. *Qila' hath se jate jate bachā.*
6. The cartridge has misfired. *Kārtus ranjak chāt gayā.*
7. We routed the enemy. *Ham ne dushman ko bhagā diyā.*
8. We were lying in ambush and on the enemy's arrival surprised them. *Ham ghat men baithe the aur dushman ke āte hī us par tut parē.*
9. Each regiment will be played past by its own band. *Jātē waqt har ek paltan apnā apnā bājā bajāegī.*
10. We attacked the main body of the enemy's army. *Ham nē dushman kī fauj kē qalb par hamla kyā.*
11. How long have you been at drill? *Tum kab sē drill sikhtē ho?*
12. This spring is weak. *Yih kamanī (narm) kamzor hai.*
13. They opened heavy fire on defenceless people. *Unhon ne na hatte admion par āg barsāi.*

14. The recoil of the gun was very violent. *Top bahut zor sē pichhē ko hatī.*
15. We defended the fort to the very last. *Ham ne ākhīr dam tak qile' ko bachāyā.*
16. He almost hit the bull's eye. *Uski golī chāṇḍ par lagtē lagtē rah gaī.*
17. He nearly fell off his mare. *Woh apnī ghorī sē girtē girtē bachā.*
18. He just escaped death. *Woh martē martē bachā.*

12.

1. I fired the fuse of the mine. *Main ne suraṅg kē jalīte men āg lagā dī.*
2. Throw a pontoon bridge over the river. *Daryā par pīpōn kā pul banāo.*
3. The enemy were repulsed with heavy loss. *Dushman barā nuṣān uṭhā kar paspā huā.*
4. Having dug the mine we blew up the fort. *Ham nē suraṅg lagā kar qilē ko urā diyā.*
5. What causes your musket a misfire? *Tumhārī banduq kē na chalnē kā kyā sabab hai?*
6. What disturbance took place in the lines last night? *Kal rat lain men kaisā jhagrā huā?*
7. One of our shells blew up the fort. *Hamāre ēk golē nē qile ko urā diyā.*
8. We surprised the enemy at night. *Ham nē rāt kē waqt dushman par chhāpā mārā.*
9. Is that a ball cartridge or a blank? *Woh golē dār kārtūs hai yā shalki?*
10. What is the strength of the enemy? *Dushman kī t adad kyā hai?*

11. Why are you getting pale ? *Tumhārā chahrā zard kiyun hotā jātā hai ?*
12. Five of them are of equal weight. *Un men̄ sē pañch kā wazn̄ barā-bar hai.*
13. They lost their senses as soon as they saw us. *Ham ko dekhtē hī unkē hosh jātē rahe.*
14. I have no leisure now. *Ab to mujhe fursat nahin̄.*
15. The Indian officers don't work in harmony. *Sardāron men̄ nā ittifāqī hai.*
16. Where will you put up in Delhi ? *Tum dillī men̄ kahān thairoge ?*
17. Will it have a bad result ? *Kyā iskā natija kharāb hogā ?*
18. I gave him a blow with a sword. *Main̄ nē us par talwār kā ek hāth mārā.*

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